

Four peer institutions selected for state study

JEFFERSON CITY—Four state-supported institutions from West Virginia, Indiana, Georgia, and Virginia have been selected as the peer institutions for Missouri Southern in developing a new Master Plan for higher education.

Dr. Shaila Aery, deputy commissioner for higher education in Missouri, told The Chart here Tuesday that the University of Indiana at Kokomo, Christopher Newport College of Virginia, Kennesaw College of Georgia, and West Liberty State College of West Virginia would be the peer institutions for Southern and for Missouri Western.

The Coordinating Board for Higher Education, scheduled to meet at Harris-Stowe College in St. Louis on Saturday will be informed of the progress made in developing the peer institutions for all state colleges.

The development of the new master plan for the state's higher education system has been in progress since early this past summer and is to be finished by the Spring of 1983. It is expected to guide the development of the state system through the 1980s.

Dr. Aery, discussing the need for a new master plan, explained that the previous one had been completed in the Spring of 1978. "Normally," she said, "we thought we would be safe for five or 10 years."

"Well," she continued, "a few things have happened. One—and these are underlying assumptions in that plan, and what they wanted to happen depend on these assumptions—one, the percentage of general revenue going to higher education in 1978 was 18.8 percent. In 1982 it was 15.3 percent.

"When you take 3.5 percent of a two billion dollar state budget, there's a lot of difference in money. So every year since 1978 that percentage of general revenue has gone down. One of the assumptions of the master plan was that we could have access [to higher education for all people] and do all the things we wanted to do if the percentage of general revenue maintained itself at 18 percent, and that probably it should go higher. Instead of going higher, it went lower.

"Another assumption of that plan was that federal dollars would increase. In 1978 they were pretty high. Now they have gone down.

"So, given these two things, we said, 'Well, wait a minute. We need to look back at the plan. And that's what we are doing.'

Differences in financial structures now make it imperative that there be a new plan, Dr. Aery said. And when persons previously talked about access to higher education, "they meant every school offering every program. Now we are saying that we have to look at the whole system of higher education and maybe not every program in every degree should be available at every public institution of higher education."

Quality of education also is a concern, she said. And "money can't be equated with quality," Dr. Aery emphasized. "Quality in a few years is a concern," she said. "Maybe cutting back a few programs at a few institutions today saves quality, allowing higher faculty salaries, for example.

"I can't prove a one-to-one, dollar-for-dollar ratio in quality, but I can prove that if you can't pay comparative faculty salaries, that you lose good faculty, that you don't have adequate library facilities, on and on, and so forth."

Pointing out that Missouri has 68 institutions of higher education, Dr. Aery said that half of those were private institutions.

"Missouri," she said, "is second only to California in the number of students we bring into the state for higher education. Most of them go to private institutions. So we have a long history of strong private institutions in the state.

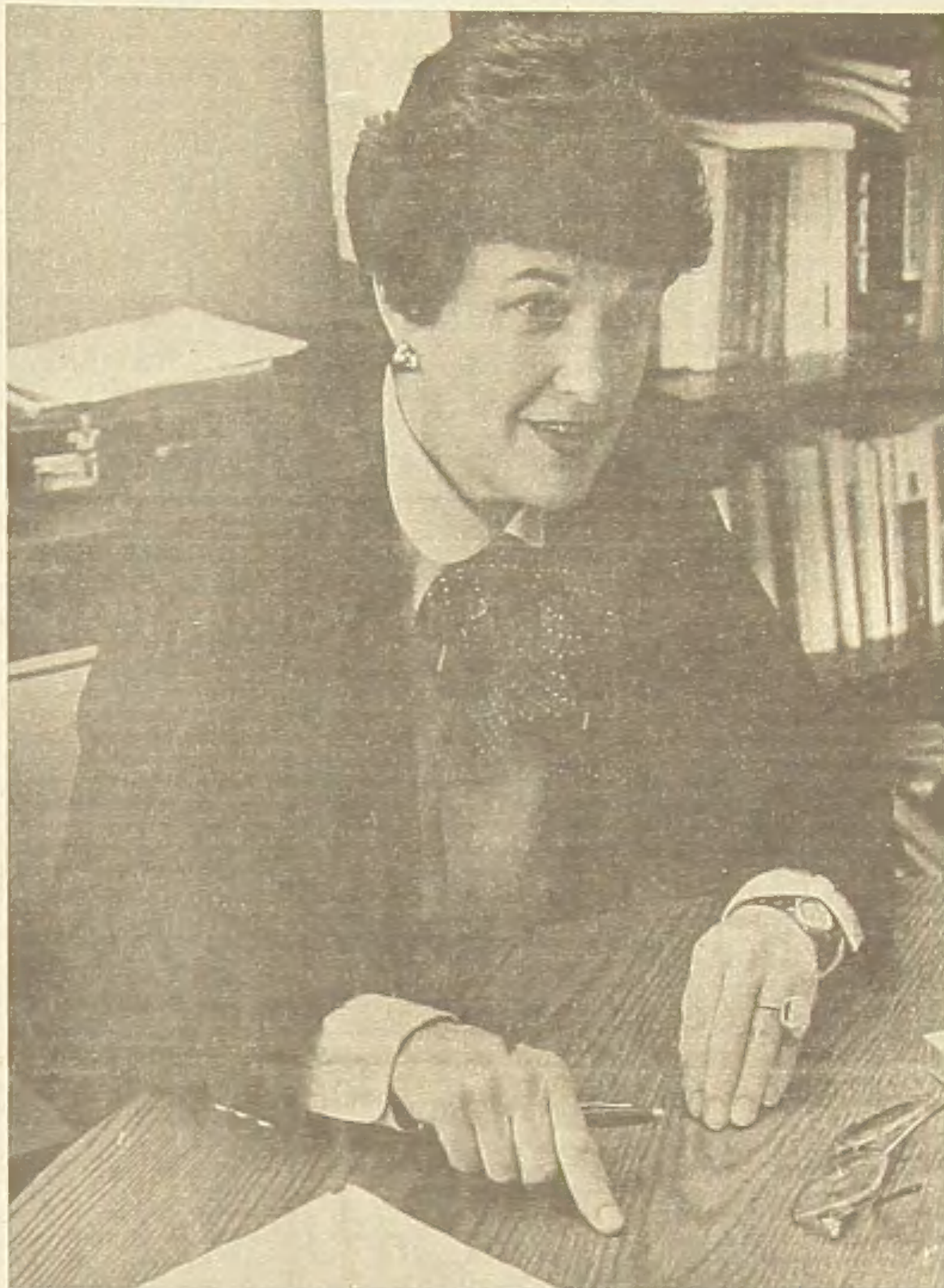
"Yet when we look at the whole state, we have to take into consideration, for instance, the grant program. It may be less expensive for the state to provide grants to private schools than it is for the state to build a school of architecture. If you want to go to Washington University in St. Louis, it's probably less expensive for the state to give a grant to Washington University than it is to build a school of architecture at some state institution.

"In the area of diversity or differences between missions for institutions, we are looking at what I call efficiency. Some institutions grow away from or want to grow away from their original missions. They may have visions of growing into another Missouri University. So either you all bark and ignore what they are doing or else you stop them and get them back to their original mission of being a regional university or whatever their mission was."

Dr. Aery spoke of duplication of courses and of overlapping of courses. She pointed out that Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg had the same number of undergraduate programs as did the University of Missouri.

"At that instant, when you discover that," she said, "you know something is wrong. We're overlapping and duplicating courses above the general education level. One of the ways we're studying this problem now is through the use of peer institutions. There will be

(Continued on page 12)



Dr. Shaila Aery

State officer explains revenue projection

JEFFERSON CITY—Missouri revenue projections are made using numerous revenue-producing components based on services delivered and the national economic forecast received from Chase, a national economic advisory organization, Perry McGinnis of the State's Budget and Planning Division told The Chart on Tuesday.

When the projected revenues are formulated by the Office of Administration seven or eight major elements (state revenue agencies) are used to "try to make adjustments to the general revenue formula," said McGinnis in the Office of Administration in the capitol.

In a contract the state maintains with Chase, a series of several hundred equations representing relationships between components is offered and used to arrive at an economic forecast. Several staff economists take into account legislative changes and other adjustments such as the workings of new fund sources arriving at their own economic calculations. Outside opinions are also gathered and finally a "general economic scenario" is established.

Dealing with shortfalls of this nature is somewhat difficult for the Budget and Planning Division. Temporary actions can be taken to help with "cash flow" problems, but legislative action is all that could generate enough revenues to equal out the imbalance.

"We can increase collection rates," commented McGinnis, "but there is not a lot we can do. We are limited without statutory

changes concerning more controls on spending."

Last year's optimistic projections were in accordance with an expected national "economic turnaround" based on major economic indicators of national forecasting firms, he said.

Another contributing factor to the revenue shortage involves the Accounting Cost Recovery System (ACRS) adopted by the Reagan administration.

Under the ACRS businesses and corporations are allowed to depreciate assets faster. This lowers their net income and leaves a smaller figure for the application of state taxes.

Major forecasting firms now project the "economic turnaround" to come in the last quarter of the current fiscal year. Receipt of that projection is when it was decided there was a need to make adjustments to Missouri's present budget.

"Missouri lags behind the national economy by one quarter," explained McGinnis.

That schedules the state to experience the "turn-around" in the first quarter of fiscal year '84.

"When I refer to turn-around I am speaking of very, very modest increases in Gross National Product, employment, etc.," McGinnis said giving examples of tenths of percentage points.

"An infinite number of things can influence the budget," he went on, "and small percentages transfer into extremely large dollar amounts."

(Continued on page 12)

Regents accept evaluation policy, defer grievance procedure

Regents last week approved the proposed faculty evaluation policy, discussed the duties of department heads, and called for a revised grievance policy to be presented to them in December.

Dr. Julio Leon, interim president of the College, presented the proposed evaluation policy to the Board on Friday and after discussion and amendments it was approved by a unanimous vote.

Leon brought forward six major concerns of the Faculty Senate before board members discussed the proposal.

First was the idea of distributing merit awards by departments. It was suggested that departments might not have equal distribution of "merit."

"I believe we recognize that problem," said Dr. Leon. He labeled it as a "philosophical problem,"

but explained that in order to establish autonomy and flexibility it was written into the faculty evaluation policy.

Another point was that too much burden was being placed on the department heads without compensation.

"I think it is fair to say the department heads don't know what their role is," said Dr. Leon.

Anthony Kassab, board member asked if the difficulty might be in deciding whether they were faculty or administrators.

Leon confirmed that suspicion and reminded the board of the North Central Association recommendation to redefine the role of the department head, and he said a review should be conducted for that purpose.

The ineligibility of department heads to receive merit awards was a third concern of the Faculty

Senate. Leon pointed out that many department heads were clearly meritorious teachers, noting that Dr. Larry Martin, department head of mathematics, Richard Massa, department head of communications, and Donald Seneker, director of the police academy, have received outstanding teacher awards.

Kassab wondered if this was "part of the price they pay for being department heads." Leon agreed it was.

"The reason they are chosen for department head is because they are outstanding faculty," said Jerry Wells, Board member.

Kassab concurred, "No faculty should accept the position of department head without realizing the responsibility increases."

Taxonomy of writing narrative reports on faculty performance, sexist language, and standard raise

increases were other topics Leon mentioned as being Faculty Senate concerns.

The 17-4 vote by the Faculty Senate was taken as "a vote of consent, not approval," commented Dr. Leon.

Wells described his dissatisfaction upon first reading the policy, but was happy with the way Leon defended the document.

Regents agreed that paragraph six would have to be deleted from the evaluation policy.

The policy states, "All faculty will receive the percentage allocated for standard salary increase." It goes on to exclude faculty receiving "unsatisfactory" evaluations.

"The statement might be inconsistent with decisions we might have to make this year," declared Wells.

William Putnam, Jr., regent, suggested "a follow-up conference sooner than one year," stating his preference of four months after the original evaluation conference. He wanted to see paragraph six removed also.

Board of Regents President Glenn Wilson asked for comments from Dr. Judy Conboy, Faculty Senate president and liaison.

Dr. Leon had presented their arguments well, Conboy said, but she called the policy "the best of the worst choices."

Conboy also asked if paragraph six were deleted "what kind of raise will there be?"

"I agree wholeheartedly," said Kassab of the deletion of section six. "It would be foolish to make a fixed statement," he explained, "with the economic crisis there might not be any money for merit pay."

Student Senate President and liaison Brian Atkinson next brought forth three areas that Student Senate had discussed relating to faculty evaluations. Leon listened, rebutted each, and pointed out that they were not new questions.

Kassab moved to adopt the proposal with the deletion of paragraph six and the amending of merit wards to read two for the physical education department and 25 total.

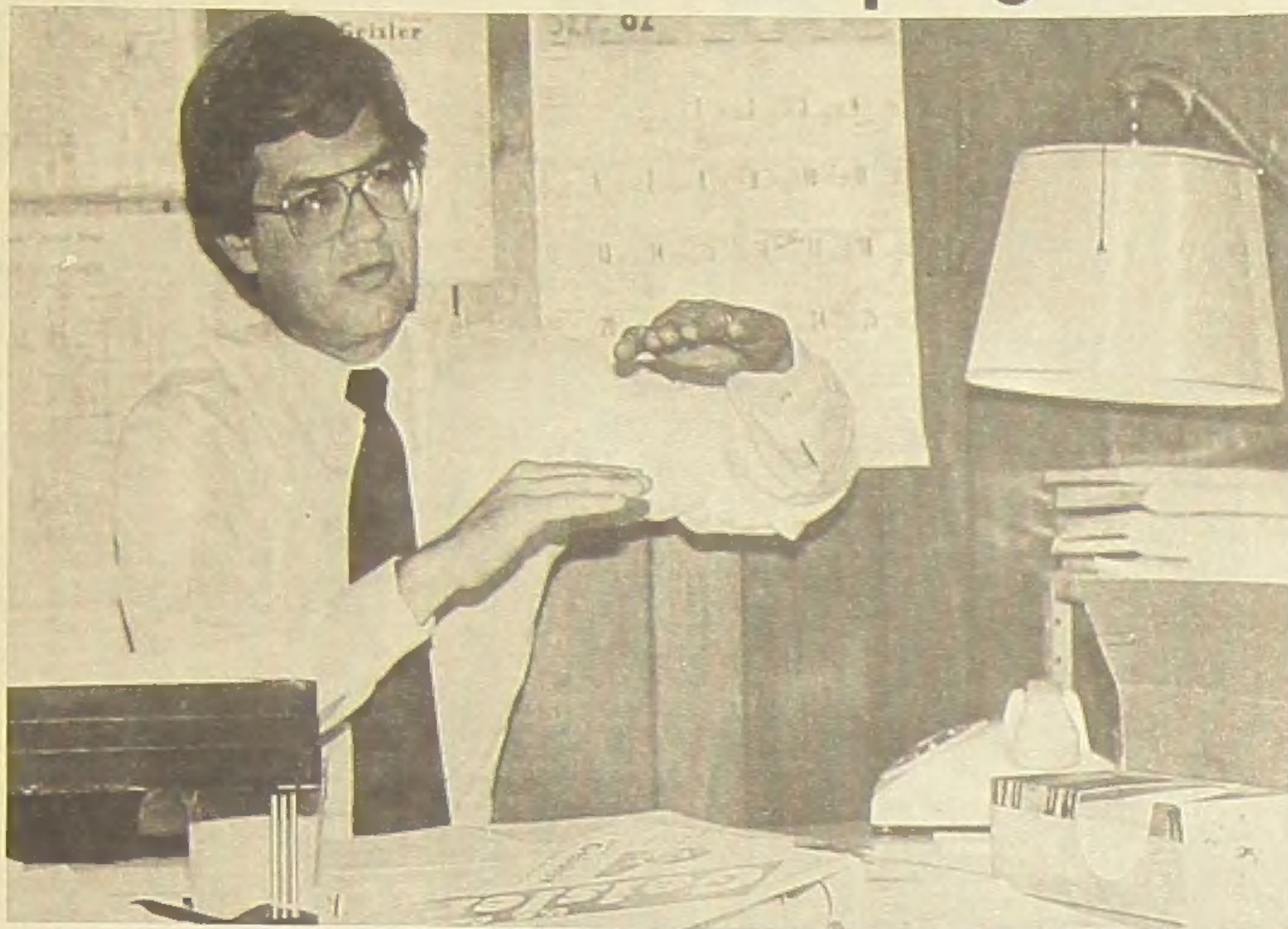
The motion was seconded by Jerry Wells and all members voted in favor.

Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, wanted to know if "minor flexible changes" could be made and was assured by the Board that they could be.

A construction report was given and the college now owes \$105,000, representing five percent of the

(Continued on page 2)

Geisler focuses campaign on 2 crucial aspects



David Geisler, Democrat, is opposing Gene Taylor, Republican incumbent, for the 7th Congressional district post. Experience as a Greene County prosecuting attorney is one of the qualifications Geisler possesses for the office. The Democrat is focusing his campaign on what he terms "two crucial aspects." One is the economy, and the other is his credibility as a person able to make decisions. Geisler was in Joplin recently on the campaign trail.

By Traci Scott

Fairly new to the political scene is David Geisler, Democratic candidate for the 7th Congressional district. Geisler is focusing his campaign on "two crucial aspects."

Of paramount concern to Geisler is the economy, which he further divides into areas of concern such as social security, high interest rates and unemployment. The second aspect of Geisler's campaign has been an effort to establish credibility with the people as a man who is not afraid to make decisions.

Experience as Greene County's prosecuting attorney required making difficult decisions on a daily basis, said Geisler. An obligation to serve 120,000 people with a budget of \$300,000 and a staff of 20 forced Geisler to make decisions that drastically effected people every day, he explains.

"I developed mature judgement and the ability to weigh and balance both sides of an issue," said Geisler. "This was effective training for the office I am pursuing. A congressman must be able to see both sides, balance the issues, and make a decision consistent with the interest of all the people."

Geisler originally planned to stay at the prosecuting attorney's office for a year and then begin a private practice. However, he found public service "fulfilling and enjoyable." Geisler feels the congressional office would allow him another opportunity to continue his public service career.

After examining his incumbent

opponent's record, Geisler felt his own candidacy would be a viable alternative for voters. Opponent, Gene Taylor, refused to take a stance on issues, Geisler.

"Gene Taylor tells the people that he is a good person, but something else," he continues. "People must be told the truth. If you have solid reasons for voting a certain way, they perhaps not agreeable to everyone, you will still be respected by the people."

According to Geisler, Taylor did not protect the interests of the people in his district. Geisler said that Taylor's voting record reflected a lack of performance and a failure to sponsor and pass any meaningful legislation during his term.

Education is a top priority for Geisler. He expressed concern about the funding of education. "I went through college because of federal aid," said Geisler. "Education is one vehicle that allows people from lower economic levels to bridge the gap and achieve."

"There should be a continuing emphasis on education, and I am in favor of reducing funds appropriated for student grants. We need to tighten up safeguards to prevent waste and mismanagement, while providing for the student who is truly deserving."

Convincing voters that he can capably represent them in Congress is the crucial aspect of his campaign, said Geisler.

"I'm committed to representing the people, not just special interest groups," said Geisler. "My philosophy is on performance."

Number of women, older students up as record enrollment seen

Enrollment figures at Missouri Southern reached a record high of 4,478 at the end of the first four weeks of the fall semester.

According to registrar George Volmert, it is an increase of 150 students over last fall.

"We feel fortunate to have this increase since several other

Missouri colleges are experiencing slight decreases," said Volmert.

Missouri Southern has for the past 3-5 years experienced a slight increase in the number of women enrolled compared to the number of men.

"More women are heads of

households today. Also, more women are entering the job market because a two-income family is becoming a necessity," said Myrna Dolence, director of academic development. "They find they can get better jobs with a college education."

"In addition, many women are

returning in mid-life to get an education after having reared a family."

The number of older persons enrolling has also increased over the past four years.

Some 60 per cent of the total enrollment at Missouri Southern is over 22 years of age. Some 40

per cent is over 27. And 68 per cent of the part-time students are 25 or over, with 350 more part-time students enrolled this fall than last fall.

"I see this increase as evidence of people either up-grading their jobs, or if unemployed, trying to make themselves employable,"

said Dolence. "Also, the changing technical field is creating an influx of people enrolling at Missouri Southern."

Missouri Southern's enrollment has climbed gradually since its institution became a four-year college in 1967. In 1971, enrollment was around 2,000.

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Man-Environment club organizes

A new organization is being formed on campus to promote an awareness of the relationship between the natural and social world and the importance of that relationship.

The Man-Environment Impact Club will unite the fields of sociology, biology and education in "developing the quality of our environment and our lives."

Dr. David Tate will be the faculty sponsor of the group which will provide films, speakers and possibly an environmentalist day on campus.

The purpose of the club, says Tate is to create an "ecological awareness in the community and on the campus."

By bringing the education realm into its scope the club

hopes to help people "develop ecological consciousness and teaching appreciation of the natural world." It is an attempt to "change our course."

The club must submit its constitution to the college for approval. More information can be obtained by contacting Dr. Tate or Steve Coates at 781-1391.

Oppenheim draws small audience

The Right Honorable Sally Oppenheim candidly discussed structural differences between British and United States government with a small crowd which gathered last Tuesday night at Taylor Auditorium to hear the former Conservative member of the British parliament.

Interacting with those present, Oppenheim answered questions concerning the Falkland Islands War, the Royal Family, the role of women in British government and relations with the United States.

The British were disappointed in the United States' reaction to the Falkland Islands War. Great Britain "stood behind the United States during the Iran incident," Oppenheim said that British parliament had worked three days around the clock passing trade sanctions against Iran that hurt their economy greatly.

Of the Falkland Islands War, Op-

penheim said, "We were fighting not for anything monetary; we were fighting for a principle." The British were defending the Argentinians' right to freedom and self-determination.

By fighting for a country 8,000 miles away, Oppenheim said the British had taught the world a "lesson. With that victory we established that principle."

"I think the Royal family is our best investment. If they were paid double they would still be worth it," she declared. The family sets a hardworking example to and "are greatly loved by the British people. They really do fulfill a job."

Oppenheim described what is termed the Royal prerogative when asked if the queen was merely a mascot for the government. Among other things, the queen can declare war, pardon all national offenders, sell all the navy's ships and dismiss parliament, she said.

The United States' reaction to the pipeline situation is "disappointing" to the British people, said Oppenheim. They "cannot understand" the difference in Americans' selling grain to Russia and the British selling parts to the pipeline which is "purely domestic." British companies ruin if those parts aren't sold, Oppenheim said.

Religion is very important to the British government because it is closely aligned with the monarchy, she said. Queen, church and crown hold the British people's highest loyalties.

Oppenheim, a presentation of the Campus Activities Board, drew laughter from the crowd with her sense of humor and colorful language. She even managed a joke about the small attendance. "The Cardinals are doing well," she said, in reference to a recent night of the World Series.

Regents from page 1

total cost, on the multipurpose building.

Architectural final inspection of Phase I of the multipurpose building has taken place and tomorrow the final mechanical inspection will be conducted.

"The architectural final did go well," commented Mr. Belk.

Putnam asked, "The building will be open by November first?"

"We expect to move in on November first," replied Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president of business affairs.

Access to facilities within the new building will rely on the possession of an activity ticket.

Priorities have been established by Dr. Belk for accessibility by academic programs, faculty, staff, and students, and educational

groups.

"The building will be available to wives of students, also," said Belk.

Part time students will be able to use the multipurpose building if they have purchased an activity ticket, an option that has always been available.

He stressed the fact that accessibility would be "tied to the activity ticket."

Several Board members were excused and with the absence of a quorum only brief discussion of the grievance procedure was held.

Leon told of the voting down of the procedure by the Faculty Senate and expressed their want for a "peer review" included in the document.

Board members generally agreed that this would be acceptable and

expressed hopes that an amended procedure could be presented in December.

Kassab emphasized that such "peer review" would have "potency."

The Board of Regents being last step was also objected to the Faculty Senate, said Leon.

Board members felt this was no problem since they did not especially want that position anyway.

College Attorney Herbert V. Fleet interjected the idea of a Board as being a last step offer to a grievant who wished for public hearing.

Changing the times of the meetings was placed on the Nov. 19 agenda was the approval of Julie Hughes to emeritus status.

Policies announced for new building

Policies for the operation of the new multi-purpose building, scheduled to open Nov. 15, are "still tentative, but pretty well set," according to Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs.

The staff for the building will consist of the head of the physical education department, Dr. Max Oldham; a new college employee, and student help. Dr. Oldham will be responsible for the operation and use of the building.

"Dr. Oldham chairs the committee searching for the new employee. Coach Sallie Beard and Dr. Joe Shields from the mathematics department make up the committee," Belk said. "It is hoped they will make a recommendation the first week of November. This person will not be a faculty member."

The new employee will be hired on a 12-month contract with the following responsibilities: Supervising the building and all activities within the building, supervising college intramurals, teaching academic swimming classes, and will report to the head of the physical education department.

There will be three student employees, each working 20 hours per week.

Use of the facility is limited to academic programs, faculty, staff and students. Families of a faculty or staff member will be admitted with the presentation of the member's activity card.

A full-time student will be admitted by the presentation of his or her activity card. The spouse of a full-time student may purchase a one-semester activity card in the Business Office.

"This card can be used for theatre events, athletic events, and use of the recreation building," said Belk.

Part-time students and their spouses may also purchase an activity card. Guests of these will not be permitted to participate.

Priority III groups (public, educational, or governmental agencies) must be scheduled in advance and pay a \$25 per hour fee. A college representative must be present. Other community groups also may be scheduled in advance. Individual, group, or organizations for private profit will not be scheduled.

granted permission to use the facilities.

Hours for the swimming pool for faculty and student use only will be: 3-9 p.m. Monday-Thursday; 8 a.m.-6 p.m. Friday; 2-6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Racquetball courts will be open for faculty and students during these hours: 12 noon-2 p.m. Monday-Thursday, faculty only; 8 a.m.-12 noon, student and faculty use only; 2-6 p.m. Friday, student and faculty use only; 2-9 p.m. Saturday, student and faculty use only; 2-6 p.m. Sunday, student and faculty use only. Admission requires a valid I.D. card.

The policy regarding the racquetball courts states that reservations may be made only in person and may be reserved for a maximum of one hour. Court time may be reserved from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on the day prior to play. Reservations are made in HPER 212. On Friday courts may be reserved for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. All courts of those planning to use the court must be given.

Lockers are available, but individuals must supply their own locks. All locks must be removed when leaving the building and no permanent lockers will be issued.

On holidays and adjoining weekends, courts will be closed. A separate schedule will be posted when the college is not in session.

In use of both the pool and the racquetball courts, the policy states that "only faculty/staff and their families (dependents accompanied by a parent) with I.D., full-time student with I.D., and the spouse of a full-time student with a special user's card, and part-time students and their spouses with special user's cards" may use the facilities. No guests are allowed. All children of faculty/staff must be accompanied by a parent.

Pool regulations state that wearing apparel other than swim suits will not be allowed in the pool area. No person will be permitted in the pool enclosure unless a staff member or a lifeguard is on duty.

Times for the pool and the racquetball court will be posted in the main office of the building.

The policy is "designed to serve the college community as well as we can," said Belk.

Highway repairs meant to help reduce danger

By Tim Perry

Faced with dangerous road conditions during wet, slippery months, Joplin motorists will soon find completed repairs to street and highway intersections.

Both the city and the state have been responsible for the repairs going on in the Joplin area. Most Joplin motorists have encountered the long waiting lines at intersections, or the inconvenience of not knowing which side of the street their vehicle is supposed to be on because of the lack of white center lines.

In connection with Rangeline traffic, Joe Mickes, highway department district engineer, said, "I realize it was a little inconvenient, but it was only 13 days." And he went on to say that it was done primarily for safety reasons, and in the long run, "it was worth it."

Mickes is the one who decides which state roads in the district should be repaired. His decision to do Rangeline was based on his

observation that hydroplaning may occur if snow would melt and the water was deep enough.

Money to repair the roads came from the gas tax, license and vehicle fees. The state gets about 75 per cent of the gas tax, which is equivalent to approximately 188 million dollars, and the other sources provide about 130 million dollars.

Mickes commented, "We have the third lowest gas rate and our roads are rated among the best in the country."

The state department is losing eight per cent of its revenues this year because of budgetary cutbacks. The state had to reduce the number of employees from 8,800 in the 1970s to 5,700 in the 1980s.

Rangeline's work cost \$175,000. Seven intersections from Newman Road to 32nd Street were worked on. The state is also responsible for the part of Newman Road which connects Southern to the city of Joplin. That is the part from Rangeline to Duquesne Road. The rest of Newman Road is maintained by the city.

Park service to hold interviews

Gentry Davis and Larry Blanks with the National Park Service will be on campus for daytime interviews on Thursday, Nov. 4, and Monday, Nov. 15. They will be interviewing all majors, freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors, for seasonal positions as park aids, park technicians, park rangers, and laborers.

The National Park Service will conduct a seminar on Monday night, Nov. 8, to help persons in-

terested in filling out application forms for employment with the service. The seminar will be 7-9 p.m. in Room 313 of the Billingsly Student Center. All interested persons are invited to attend.

Anyone interested in a daytime interview should go by the Placement Office, Room 207 BSC, and sign up for an appointment.

No pre-registration is necessary for the evening seminar.

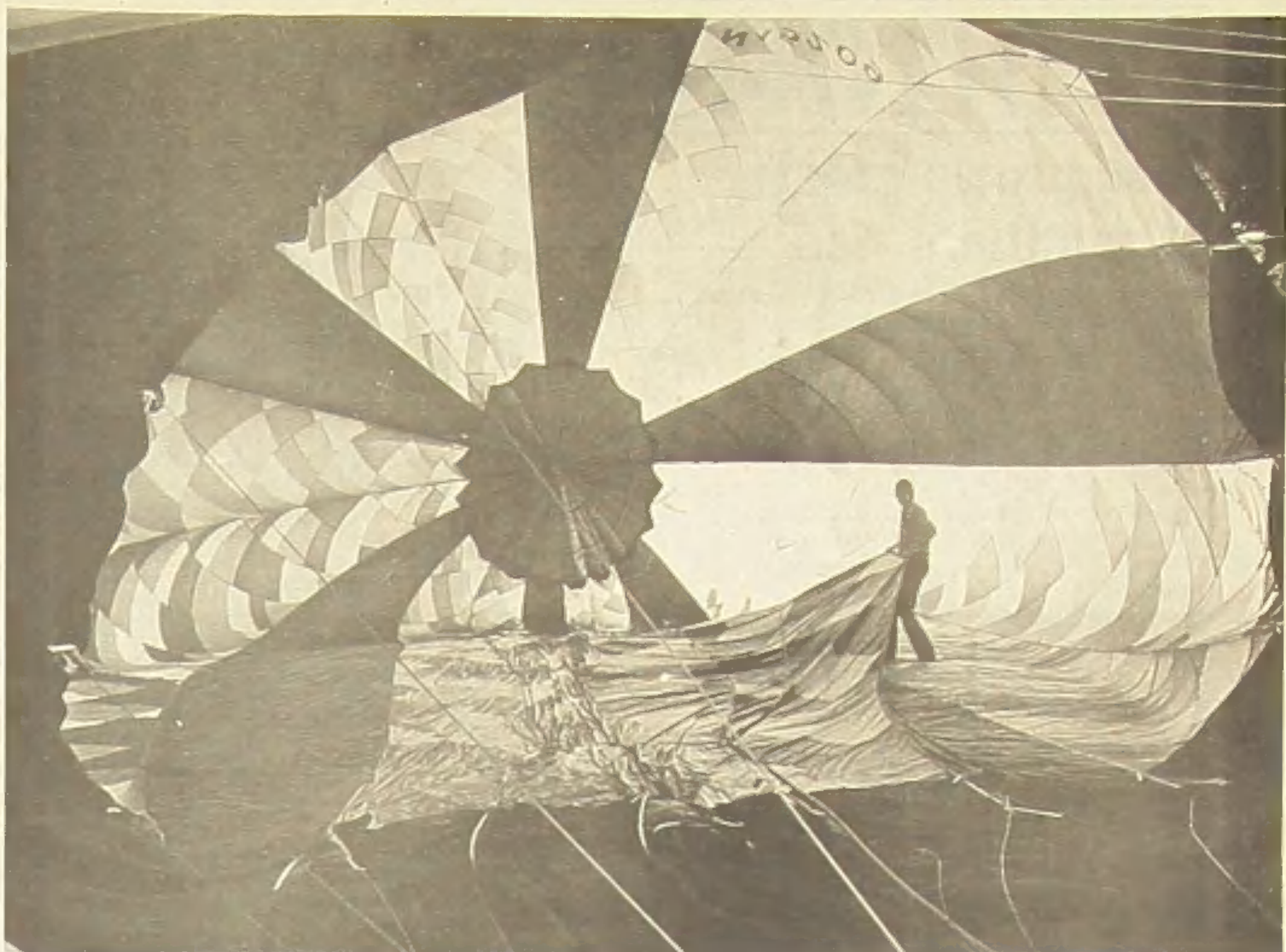
Armour Dial seeking salesmen

Gerald Fletcher of Armour Dial will be on campus Thursday, Nov. 11, interviewing all business majors for sales positions.

To be eligible for an interview, a person must be a graduate of the college, or a prospective graduate in December or May, and must

have credentials on file in the Placement Office.

Interviews will be conducted in the Placement Office, Room 207 of the Billingsly Student Center. An appointment may be made by calling the office or visiting the office.



Hot air pervaded the Southern campus last weekend when seven hot air balloonists participated in a race promoted by KSNF-TV. Shown here is a balloon operator straightening creases in his craft as it is inflated in the valley behind the Gene Taylor Education-Psychology Building.



EDITORIAL

Task grows greater as numbers rise

Institutions of higher education must attempt to educate a record number of 12.5 million students this fall. The number of high school graduates that decide to attend college has increased by 21 percent in just one generation. The student body as a whole is also changing with a significant increase in older and part-time students.

Educators must cope with reduced budgets and a phenomenal increase in knowledge, while providing their services. There is increasing confusion as to what constitutes a "quality" education. Instructors accuse students of being interested only in making money and achieving status. They complain that students are not capable of basic skills and that students are less reflective.

With the recent emphasis on technological and biological advances come overwhelming masses of information and new industries. Students respond to the needs of these relatively new areas in hopes of job security, often at the expense of the so-called traditional education. Sadly enough, advances in knowledge occur so rapidly that today's technological education may be obsolete in 20 years.

What, then, is a good education? An education should be durable, providing the individual with the ability to cope with his ever-changing world. Certainly, college graduates may expect to establish better careers as a result of their education. However, this is a short-term benefit. More importantly, an education teaches an individual how to learn and use logic. With these skills he will be able to adapt to any situation. Knowledge itself is not as important as the ability to learn.

Students only respond to the demands of the economy. Currently, students are obsessed with gaining skills that allow them to function in today's society. Most colleges must respond to this demand because of their economic dependence. This has resulted in a crumbling of the "core" curriculum, much to the dismay of educators. While traditional courses such as literature and history are often labeled irrelevant by individuals, their value lies in teaching students about the world they live in, both past and present.

Students are not capable of the basic skills because of the lack of emphasis on these skills. That is not to say that a good education should be based on archaic traditions, simply that those involved in the education of the nation are responsible for striking a balance between traditional and current educational opportunities.

In order to find that balance, educators must decide what knowledge is necessary. Much of the current information available is not essential to the individual. In the usual four year education, an individual could hope to learn not only current information, but to gain an all-encompassing view of the surrounding world. It is not possible to teach an individual all that he needs to know in four years; therefore, he must be taught how to continue his education beyond those years.

Before anything can be established in higher education, though, high school curricula must be standardized. Fundamental knowledge such as history, science and arts; basic skills such as reading and mathematics; and critical understanding of ideas and values are all necessary ingredients of a high school curriculum.

Fundamental knowledge should be taught throughout the secondary school system to stop the setback in college learning. The problem is simple. For higher education to be effective, secondary education must prepare students for university level courses.



In Perspective:

Speaking for the computer illiterates of today

By Dr. Michael Land, Dean
School of Education and Psychology

We're in the midst of an exploding revolution; a fad for the time being, perhaps, but nevertheless a revolution that is having and will continue to have profound effects on our daily lives and our profession. The computer, particularly the microcomputer, is having a dramatic impact on our lives, like it or not. None of us can easily ignore the presence in our daily lives of these machines; but as individuals, we may elect to ignore the potential impact on our subject matter specialties and on our teaching. The mildest response from our college faculty is to ignore the computer because when it comes to computers, we can find PhDs who illiterate as some preachers. Between 1980-82, the use of microcomputers for teaching in the elementary and secondary school classrooms increased dramatically (over 300 per cent, to almost 100,000 last spring). We in the col-

leges and universities are inheriting students who know more about computers than most of us do.

For most of us, the unknown is scary, so the computer is scary. Besides, we implore, how can the computer be used to teach music or art or history or English or physical education? Show men!

If we as a faculty are going to acquire computer literacy, we—the computer illiterates—have a few suggestions for those who will be working with us. Please tell us in general—in plain, simple terms—how the thing works. Assist us in learning some of your jargon but please don't act like you're a member of a secret society speaking a secret code. Sure, all of us can speak and write in the jargon of our disciplines, but the jargon in computer science is especially devastating to computer illiterates. Please don't throw your nibbles, bits, bytes, megabytes, hexadecimals, CPU's, ROM's, RAM's, CPM's and so forth at us all at one time and without explanation. Sneak a term in now and then when it's appropriate and then tell us what it

means!

Please don't waste a lot of time showing us fancy things the computer can do—help us to learn something useful to us in our personal discipline. Help us make the machine do something useful for us now! Show us once, twice, three times, please be patient when we ask again. And don't tell us what we need to learn a new language or two, so we can write our own programs—we have too many demands on our time now. Show us where and how we can find out how this machine works for us in our own classrooms and our classrooms.

If you want us to use computers in our teaching, please provide access to our classrooms and offices. If we the faculty, staff, and administration are to use fully the capabilities of computers, please—you computer literates—these suggestions in the way in which they are meant: open, honest, sincere, straightforward without malice.

Editor's Column:

New building offers all kinds of possibilities

By John Baker
Editor-in-Chief

With the opening of the multi-purpose building scheduled for Nov. 15, Southern's students, faculty, and staff should be prepared to utilize the facility to its maximum potential.

This means students, faculty, staff, and their spouses will soon have access to recreational sports on campus when previously they were only offered at a few private clubs.

Although only four of the six racquetball courts originally planned are completed, and the remaining two are unscheduled for completion due to lack of funds, anyone wishing to indulge in racquetball will be able to reserve a court. No one is saying that it will be easy, only that if one really wants to play the chance is there. Everyone must realize that the facility is for the enjoyment of all and thus try to make concessions when necessary.

Racquetball is a difficult game to master and requires a great amount of physical exertion. Anyone

can play, but only the most enthusiastic will square-off in competition when tournament play is bound to be scheduled next semester.

The quality of the indoor pool that is featured in the multi-purpose building is excellent. There are six lanes in a 25 meter pool that has diving, water polo, and water volleyball capabilities. Water and air flow are regulated automatically.

Two sand filters with 475 gallon capacities allow a water turnover of eight hours allowing chemicals to sustain their validity for longer periods of time. Chlorine in gas form is introduced into the system by automatic catalyzers. Analyzer monitors keep watch on the chemical content of the water and keeps the Ph and chlorine counts at ideal levels spontaneously.

Ventilation is a common problem with indoor pools and this seems to have been taken into account when the building was constructed. The air-flow system is designed to produce 40 percent "make-up air." An indoor swimming area consisting of 40 per cent fresh air is very comfortable, to say

the least. In addition to a low humidity environment that air-flow will allow pipes and fixtures to last longer.

When looking at other characteristics one can be pleased. Metal run-off gutters are less likely to need repair than tile gutters that become clogged. Lane ropes and backstroke flags are intact in petitive swimming, which raises the possibility of Southern swimming and diving team in the future. The Duraflex diving stand is notably the best made and the inlaid tile lane lines are superior to the usual painted versions. All of these properties enhance the urge to swim.

Swimming as a recreational sport can be a rewarding adventure. It is an activity that is the usage of nearly every portion of the body builds up cardiovascular health. Classes will be offered next semester, giving everyone a chance to learn how to swim. Although fear will hold some back, it will propel others to seek the advice that is needed to learn to swim. And no greater joy than conquering the fear of



The Chart

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examination periods, from August through May, by students in communication and journalism. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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Shaila Aery:



Bringing it together for colleges

By Traci Scott

JEFFERSON CITY—Her name is seen frequently in connection with Missouri's higher education system. She is opinionated and talks tough. She shakes hands more firmly than most men.

Dr. Shaila Aery, who is deputy commissioner for higher education in Missouri and who may be named commissioner Saturday, says she may be "just the one for this time, because I'm not bothered by the lack of not knowing everything that's going to happen."

She doesn't plan to stay in the job for "too long, maybe five to ten years, because I'd like to go back to teaching and maybe research."

She taught adolescent psychology at Oklahoma State University and then drifted into administrative work. She worked for the Board of Regents in Oklahoma because "the Chancellor needed a woman to groom for administrative positions."

Then she moved to the University of Missouri—Columbia as a special assistant to Dr. Barbara Uehling, who came from the University of Oklahoma to UMC. Then she was assistant provost at the Columbia campus, and she was asked to teach a class in higher education administration.

She accepted that offer because she wanted "to have some

influence on the future administration of schools.

"There are a lot of administrators who are not qualified even though they have a degree in the area and write all the books," she said.

The Chart interviewed Dr. Aery in a conference room in the Department of Education in Jefferson City. There were books scattered all over, and it was obvious that Dr. Aery was a worker.

She kept a package of cigarettes and a lighter handy, and whenever she became especially enthusiastic about a point she was making or became particularly involved with the subject, she lit a cigarette and took two or three long drags, then stubbed it out.

The window was open, and noise of traffic from the street permeated the room, but Dr. Aery was oblivious to it all.

"During my senior year in college, I became disenchanted with higher education, to say the least," she said, "so I left for the West coast, much to the dismay of my family. I followed the hordes of people around, protesting the [Vietnam] war."

"I remember standing in Berkeley one night when they started turning over cars and burning down banks. And that's when I thought, 'Whoa. Here we are, protesting the war, and these folks are burning things us.'"

That, she said, did not make "a lot of sense" to her, and

she returned to Oklahoma to resume her education.

She still had much disregard for bureaucracy. She finished school and then taught in public school for four years.

The best description of public school she had was that every day at 3:30 "they had announcements, and at the end of announcements they called certain people into the office. I was always one of those people. It seemed I never had all the forms filled out and never did things right."

After the first two years she decided she wanted to learn more about how people learned. She said she saw "a lot of unhappiness and discouragement among teachers, and I didn't want to experience that."

That's when she returned for a master's degree.

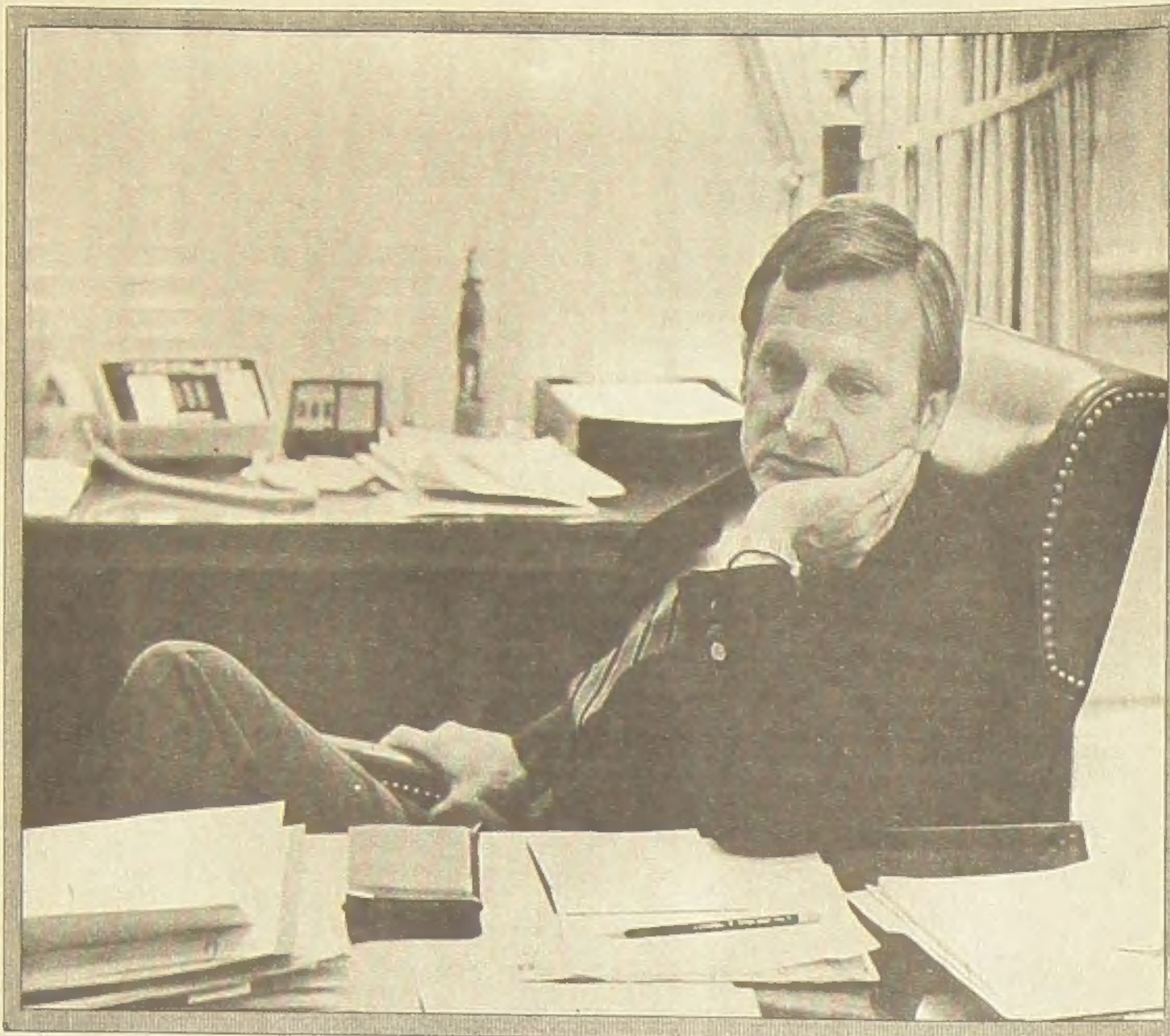
After her service at Columbia, Stanley Koplik, then Missouri commissioner for higher education, invited her to join his staff as his deputy. When she took the job, there was some opposition at first to her.

Today, however, as acting commissioner since Koplik left to head the Regents in Kansas, she looks back at the disappointment some of her friends had in her acceptance of Koplik's offer.

"There is a lot of a fear and loathing of the Coordinating Board because of its regulatory nature."

She accepted, she said, because after eight or nine years of arbitrating with faculty she would rather be more on a state level and influence policy.





**'We
will
not
pay
you'**

JEFFERSON CITY—State Treasurer Mel Carnahan, saying the state has a leadership vacuum, told The Chart Tuesday that Missouri appears to be sending a message of gloom to young people.

"Young person," he said, describing the apparent message, "if you have got a brain in your head, you go practice someplace else; we will not pay you."

Decrying the state's lack of competitiveness in funding programs, Carnahan said that once Missouri outstripped Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and "now we are not competing" with them.

"We can't be in virtually last place in taxation and think that we are providing the services and compete," he said. "Somebody has got to start talking about the quality level and decide if the level we're at now is where we want to remain. There's no magic about comparison with other states; but they ought to be used. If we have some differences we can plug in to allow for those differences, but we can't compete and remain in last place in taxation."

Carnahan attacked Gov. Bond for his firm stance against increasing taxes, and discussing the Bond administration, Carnahan got to the subject of the state's Director of Revenue.

"He says that he is going to solve all the problems of the state by improving

the department. Now, believe me," said Carnahan, "I am sure that the revenue department needs shaping up and he doing some things to it that it needs."

"But he probably can't get enough revenues to really yank us out of our problem, but of course, everything is a plus-A positive and you'll hear that it is not an impossibility to run anything on taxes; it hasn't been tried, hasn't been discussed."

Carnahan continued: "It's true, people there can't do it if their boss [the governor] is committed on the first line of every statement he makes that 'Some might propose a tax increase but, believe you me, I will be opposed to any tax increase.' And he opens the session of the legislature with that speech. . . ."

Carnahan did not specifically say Missouri needs new taxes, but he did say Missouri is in need of a study to determine what tax reforms might be needed and whether new taxes could be imposed.

"If you cut off the talk and discussion," he said, "of the need for taxes or reform or anything else, you also cut off the foundation of the discussion which could lead to a need for taxes. What Missouri really needs right now [is such a discussion]. We are becoming a very backward state."

Carnahan was interviewed in his office in the state capitol.

'...it is a most inexact science. You can see that by the amount it has been off...'

Here is a verbatim transcript of the conversation between The Chart and Mel Carnahan, state treasurer.

THE CHART: How are revenue projections determined?

CARNAHAN: Well, I can tell you a little bit of the general information about revenue projections. But I'll first say we don't make them formally here.

It seems logical that the treasurer would but it doesn't really fit into our function. It's basically a part of two functions.

It's part of the function of budgeting and it's also part of the function of cash flow. And both of these are done in the Office of Administration, and that, as you know, is the arm of the government in the governor's office. That is sort of like a city manager of a city, only it is a whole staff of people, under the Commissioner of Administration and they take some specialized services from economic forecast and that sort of thing and they get recurrent data and these forecasts and they have people with skills in that field on their staff and they make the really official forecasts for the government.

Now there are two other steps made that I know of in state government—one is made by the House Budget Committee and the

other is made by the Senate Appropriations Committee. In each case, they are done by their staff and their consultants. Now the best known consultant involved here is Dr. Ed Robb, who is a professor, I believe, of economics at the University of Missouri—Columbia.

He does the A part of forecasts for the House Budget Committee and he has been doing it for several years, but they take what has been going on and many factors in the economy and they try to project them forward. It is a most inexact science. You can see that by the amount it has been off, and we are not peculiar here that it is inexact or that it can be off, because none of us have a crystal ball to know when that old economy is going to go up or how long it is going to stay down.

If we did, we could make a pile of money on it.

I have been making some comments on this recently and you may not want to off to this right now, but I have an assistant who used to be in the Office of Administration and through our discussions it has become very clear to me that for budgeting purposes and for running your state purposes, you should be pretty conservative in your projections and really a quite lot more so than the

Administration, and even the House and Senate committees have been, because you should allow on a [possibility] in there to where you can be off a long way and still not have to make those major adjustments that Ron had to make a few weeks ago.

Those are most undesirable to have to make that kind of crisis adjustment because they were very, very administrative nightmares for the President of the College and for every other state institution to have to go through a five or ten percent adjustment up in its year. He has his faculty under contract, supplies and everything he has got based on what he thinks he is going to have and all of a sudden it is yanked away from him and so it would be better to have had a budget that didn't provide him as much and then if you were wrong too low you could give the other way and do something, or get ready for next year, than to have to go in thinking it's too high and then drop back.

THE CHART: Do you have some explanation for all the optimism of last year's figures?

CARNAHAN: No. In fact, I have been kind of a lone wolf up here in Jefferson City. The legislative committees reduced the Governor's projections; they were both under him so they reduced appropriations which he recommended quite a lot, but they didn't bring them down even far enough and we were over here all the while saying, "People, receipts aren't coming in on your present year."—you were always budgeting for future years, and we said, "People, receipts are not coming in to keep up with your present year, and that means you are not going to have a proper

cushion at the end of this year and part of your cushion or reserve is part of next year's budget and so you are going to start off behind, as well as whatever you are on or off on your percent of growth that is assumed."

I don't like being gloomy and I haven't enjoyed it at all, but ever since I have been treasurer since January, 1981, and things have not been coming in like they were expected. Just to kind of break this for a minute, you asked how come people are so rosy. There have been some economic writers and the talk show people and all that sort of thing, almost a

They said, "We have got to have what the orders in hand are, and what the costs of materials are, and things we know, and we'll wait and deal with that upturn when it happens. They say we are not going to anticipate it because we—we believe it's going to come, but we are, from it being missed so much, that we don't think it is going to come three, six or nine months necessarily and we are not planning our business on the fact that things are going to turn up."

And that is the distinction of how they went about it in a very pragmatic, cold, careful way and state government goes over and

And that is the distinction of how they went about it...

perpetual nine month—anywhere from a six to nine month—estimate of an upturn that's been constantly moving away from us, out of reach, for over two years; and just to contrast the difference in how the state did and how private business did—I was talking talking to top management of Monsanto. He asked me over to talk to their top management, and they used this phrase, "Well, you don't think we are going to believe this floating nine month prediction of an upturn, do you? We can't plan our business based on that." And they kinda laughed at it.

built on rosy hopes.

THE CHART: So you feel that government should be run more like business?

CARNAHAN: Well, yeah. In this sense, we ought to use that business-like technique. That's kind of a by-word with me. You said it, but we try to handle our money like a business, and we think that the budgeting, much of the management, has got to be done in a very business-like, professional manner, and we think that it has been just a little bit reckless. Too many hopes built in.

THE CHART: Well, can you explain how the changes in the federal tax structure has affected Missouri corporate income tax revenues?

CARNAHAN: I cannot do it in detail. You could probably find people up here who can. Except to say it has depleted them because what it did, we've got a income tax structure that applies our rates to federal adjusted gross income and as various businesses got a lot of extra advantages in the year ago tax bill they flowed directly on through to Missouri because they were ways to drop their adjusted gross income on their return, and all we do is pick the adjusted gross income from off the federal return no matter how that is arrived at.

Now we have reserved the right to say we will not necessarily give every benefit that the federal government grants in the future, but it takes an act of the legislature to do what they call "de-couple"—they say, "Well, that particular sharp write off that the federal government has granted you, we are not going to give you from Missouri."

Legislation was pending to do that but it didn't pass, so our corporate income tax receipts went down for at least two reasons.

One is business is not very good and the other is they got a lot of extra benefits from the federal tax bill and also applies to Missouri calculations. Is that any way to help you? It is not a specific answer, because I can't give you this specific.

But that's what you heard about the de-coupling bill—to de-couple—that was one of those programs and he was right and



'I'm kinda down today. We are in a low point. . .'

should have gone through and he proposed it to the legislature. This session discussed it and didn't get it through. It will be back again, I'm sure, and it. . . you see, here we are in our straits, in effect, granting—vicariously granting—tax cuts we didn't even pass.

THE CHART: What is the main argument for not passing it?
CARNAHAN: I don't think there was much argument. There's always vested interest for businesses lobby against it. I don't think there was even a very intense lobbying effort. You see, the main thing that will happen to a bill in the legislature is that it will die so it takes something extra ordinary to get a bill passed, and it just didn't get enough of that extra push, and I don't know where that fell.

THE CHART: Do you think that it is politically feasible to increase taxes right now in order to make up this difference?

CARNAHAN: Well, not just like that. No. I appreciate that there is an antagonism to taxes and there is a fear of taxes—the only way we are going to straighten out the Missouri state budget and economy is from an upturn in the economy and a more realistic look at the needs, desires, and goals of the state, and one reason it is probably kind of mystified to many of you and the much more experienced press are taken in much the same way—you think, "Well, if there are need you would be hearing about them, wouldn't you?" That sounds logical, and we don't hear the department of elementary and secondary education—that's our public schools—we don't hear much from them, we don't hear much from the department of mental health, we don't hear much from the department of higher education, so we guess they are getting along all right, and we don't really hear much from the university, we don't hear too much from the state colleges.

Did you ever think why we aren't? Bond is right up front. He has pre-judged the issue. He says whatever you want to say about it, we are not going to increase your taxes. Now if you want to go on and have a discussion, fine, but we are not going to increase taxes. I promise you that.

Now, by doing that there isn't a whole lot of room for discussion, and you see the department head react to that, and the presidents of colleges react to that, because they have to go to this governor and get their allocations for their budgets. And suppose your president were to go on a soap box and say, "Now. I have to tell you, these colleges are just great assets; we have great potential; we are not supporting them like they are at Pittsburg and we really ought to go out and start talking to the community and get your fellow college presidents to talk about it—he would be kind of in dutch with the administration that he has to go to.

I'm kind of drawing a scenario here, but it's a little bit like this, so whenever the guy that is captain of the team has already pre-judged it, he's said we are not going to talk about it; we aren't going to do that; you really even. . . you don't just cut off the talk and discussion of the need for taxes or reform or anything else. You also cut off the foundation discussion which we all

know would perhaps lead to a need for taxes, and that's what Missouri really needs right now because we are becoming a very backward state.

THE CHART: Do you think there should be more lobbying among education. . . ?

CARNAHAN: Well, yes, I think there should be, but I think it

ing to cost. And for him to step over that line about his taxes and say, "Let's talk about this subject."

We've got this old, antiquated system, grew up over 50 years, the way the recession and the economy changes, it yields different amounts of money and all different little pieces of it and it isn't all perfect at all and you can put a sur-

agement. That is what people that do business with the state are going to feel about the state. You are doing the sort of thing that could be done once, habitually, and we are going to give the state a bad name on its financial management.

THE CHART: Do you think that better collection methods are going to help bring in revenues?

CARNAHAN: Well, of course, they will help some and they ought to be done so long as they are cost effective and the new Director of Revenue claims that they are going to take in more than they spend for the extra effort and as long as that is true, we really ought to put more emphasis on collecting from those who aren't paying. The former Director of Revenue testified before a House committee over a year ago and said we almost have a voluntary tax paying system in this state and there is almost no activity to go after people who do not voluntarily pay.

That's not acceptable to me, to you, our parents, and people who do pay to just let somebody who doesn't pay just not pay. So first of all, the effort ought to be done to the extent that it is cost effective and it will help some. I don't know of anybody who believes it really gets us out of our difficulties.

'We are becoming a very backward state.'

THE CHART: What type of revenue base would you personally recommend?

CARNAHAN: You mean like a tax system?

THE CHART: Right.

CARNAHAN: I haven't done that much study. I have mainly said that subject ought to be analyzed and studied and not be prolonged for a long time, but to see, first of all, what areas aren't producing very well to do the job because some of them are doing better and worse, and then the other more judgment of fairness. Now I have a notion, and I feel it, that our Missouri income tax is extremely low and that probably would be one of the prime places to get some extra money if we decided it was needed.

The sales tax has been siphoned off for local uses, conservation, and now possibly teachers getting another cent of it and getting it to where if many of the options are added it is getting to be a pretty high tax and it is regressive, it does fall on the poor, and income tax is at least apportioned to those who have the ability to pay, and with us being as low as we are I would say that they very possible and likely source of change would be in the income tax area. Now we ought to explore others—this has been referred to sometimes as a smorgasbord of smaller taxes. That is also a possibility, but probably they will

not yield revenues in large enough funds to help Missouri Southern very much, or the full state secondary education system very much.

CHART: I haven't been able to understand, if our tax base is so low, why is there an attitude against raising taxes? I mean, I hear constantly how low our income tax base is.

CARNAHAN: Well, we don't distinguish. We have made taxes a bad word. We don't distinguish between one-tenth of one percent and 10 percent. Actually that would yield in the billions and something that would yield a few thousand are all treated in the same facts, and it's kind of a no think approach to the subject and until — that's why I keep coming back to this thing about public discussion of needs and possible sources, and sort of get out in the open without a lot of effort and terrible burden, we could do quite a bit better.

But you see, who has talked with any intelligence or definition about taxes? Can you remember anybody—any public official?

We developed a little explanation here called the pipe line theory and we said that the administration is treating taxes like a given. Like there's just so much money comes out of this pipe of a fixed size or the amount and it grows and it shrinks because of the economy and other changes. They can't do anything about that, but spending, oh, yes. We go through the appropriation process and we have big books and we have long hours in committee, and they spend all this time over here about much we are going to spend and where we can cut and what we can do and the revenue side is just about as complicated as the spending side.

I think in the whole budget book last year there were two lines on revision of revenue and it was a two and a half or three-inch book. That's just indicative of the amount of attention that is given to it, and it is a self-imposed restriction. A business, again, looks at both its income and its expenses and we spend all our time trying to run government looking only at the expense side and letting the other change but just as events change it willy, nilly, drift, accident, like we are not in charge of our own fate.

CHART: Ok, you mentioned earlier that you thought we should take a realistic look at Missouri as a whole, at our goals and what we want in the future and all. What personally do you think?

CARNAHAN: Well, I just think if we are going to have an education system, then it ought to be a good one. You know, it's provided by the public and no one would ever want to utter the words that we are letting our institutions be second rate. Frankly, in many cases, they are not second rate. They are not tenth rate, in a few

cases they are not 50th rate and they need to be studied and we find out.

Very few people know what their standing is. They just take for granted, well we've got schools. Guess they are ok, and if we keep cutting them back and they keep making it, I guess that is ok, too, and somebody ought to talk about what the quality level is getting to be, and what is it. There's no magic about comparison to other states, but they ought to be used. If we get some differences or find some differences, we can plug in to allow for them. But we can't be virtually last place in taxation and think that we are providing the services and compete.

We are not competing with Kansas. We are not competing with Arkansas and Oklahoma, and a few years ago we outstripped them soundly on virtually every standard but not now. And by the way, you have got business problems that we talk about but that we are not getting and so if low taxes brought all the business in the world, we would have the whole world here, because we are right on the bottom in taxes, and the articles like the one in the Incorporated Magazine says, there is a small factor really. We want to know what their commitment to being a progressive community is, not just how low the exact taxes will be the year we come in.

CHART: Do you think this is causing people to leave the state?

CARNAHAN: Well, we are sending a message. Suppose you were going to be a professional psychiatric worker for mental health, or with retarded. Perfectly honorable, wonderful vocation or profession, and we hope young people will keep us choosing that. We are clearly sending a message. Young person, if you have got a brain your head, you will go practice somewhere else; we will not pay for you. We are not competitive.

So what kind of program. Now we have got some dedicated people. We have really got better people than we deserve in many, many programs, but if they didn't have roots, if they were mobile, they would leave, but there is going to be—we are in to several years of this, and now people are looking ahead and seeing that they don't see any prospect for changing and we are going to lose a key professor here, and lose a key dean there, lose a key doctor here, and we are, in general, going to lose the quality younger ones that you would want to build programs with. Now people like that will stay if they see hope of it turning out. Tell me what their hope is when the leaders of state government that have to fund the things they depend on won't even discuss it; when if education is going to get any extra money they have to go out and run petitions themselves, ask the tax at their own efforts with no help from the government, legislature? I don't see what they hope to have.

'I think we have got a leadership vacuum and it's causing us to drift downward.'

FEATURES

Unwanted animals offer few pleasant choices



Strays are kept in dog runs for a minimum of seven days after which they may be placed for adoption or euthanized by injection (below) or usually in high altitude decompression chambers. Below right, Christie Smith of the Humane Society says this is the hardest part of her job. Animals are refrigerated before disposal. Decompression machine is visible in background. There are 20 animals available for adoption.



Photos by Greg Holmes
Story by Jay Taylor

Cats and dogs are favorite choices for most people as house pets. That it would stand to reason that these animals would be quite large in number. Unfortunately, they are not all confined to being pets. Many of them run wild, and that is where a major problem begins.

The number of unwanted animals in the United States runs into the millions. Though precise statistics are unavailable, it has been estimated that a female dog has, on the average, two litters a year. From these litters there are produced four females. If each of these females continues to produce, at the end of seven years there will be 14,000 dogs that are descendants from the original female.

Of all the strays that are received by animal shelters, only one out of 11 finds a home. The rest that are not picked up become public nuisances, damaging property, killing other domestic animals, causing traffic accidents, and spreading disease. These animals also face the possibility of death from poisoning, starvation, or automobiles.

The problem of stray animals, like most social problems, has found its way into the Joplin area. There are about 80,000 animals in the Joplin area, according to the Joplin Humane Society. That's roughly two animals for every person in Joplin.

According to Christie Smith, assistant manager of the Joplin Humane Society, 3,440 dogs were brought to the society during 1981, and there were 1,996 cats brought in. Of these numbers, 268 were adopted, and 171 were returned to their owners.

If pets are not adopted after a certain time period, they are put to sleep. This is probably the most criticized part of the animal shelter. But as Smith explained, "Until people start spaying or neutering their pets, euthanasia will be a big part of any shelter's program. We [the shelter] do not enjoy doing it, but until people act more responsibly, we have no choice."

Other problems that have been encountered in this area are distemper and Parvo virus. Parvo virus is a disease much like distemper and can be cured. The number of wild strays permits this disease to spread quickly. Other maladies include feline leukemia, much like leukemia in humans.

Probably the most unfortunate end for an animal is to be hit by a car. Other less well-known methods of death by automobiles are associated with winter.

"Cats and dogs will often drink anti-freeze because it tastes sweet," said Smith. "They are usually dead within hours. Another problem is that cats will crawl underneath the engine compartment of a parked car and get warm. Sometimes when the owners get back into their cars and start them, the cat will be caught in the fan belt."

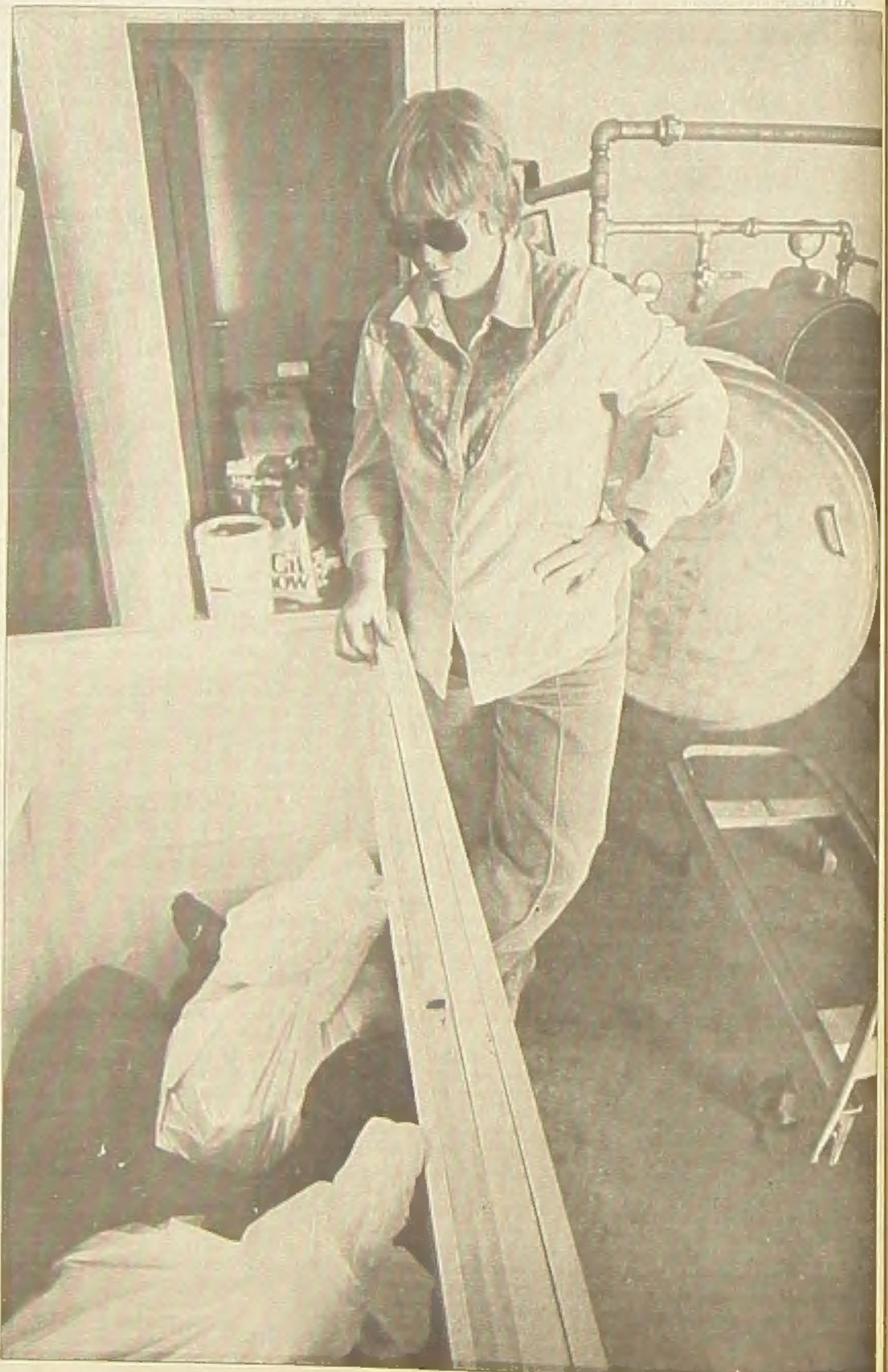
"Most people consider a pet to be a luxury. They will spend five dollars for dog food but they won't spend \$30 to get it neutered or spayed."

Fewer than two per cent of all pets are surgically sterilized.

One of the major problems in animal control is ineffective laws. At the present time, if a person is caught dumping an animal, the court must prove that he did it with malicious intent. Legislation is now pending to make the act of dumping an animal a crime in itself.

In some California towns it is illegal to have animals within the city limits.

In the Joplin area incentives are offered to owners of pets. If an animal is spayed or neutered, the license renewal fee, which would normally cost \$5, is waived.



ARTS

Homecoming takes over campus for weekend



Today in the continuation of Homecoming activities. Final elections for Homecoming queen ended yesterday and the winner will be announced tomorrow.

Scheduled for today is singer Gene Cotton who will perform at 11 a.m. in the Lion's Den. Cotton, a native of Ohio, grew up in Columbus. He began his career playing small clubs and colleges in the Midwest. With six albums to his credit and a list of recent hit records, his creativity and musical artistry reflect an honest and sincere person's perspective of a culture. His music offers sensitive lyrics and a craftsmanship that characterized his career, but has a selection of no-holds-barred rock and roll numbers.

Also, Homecoming Queen Candidates will be introduced in downtown Joplin, from 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

An all-campus cook-out is set for 11 a.m.-1 p.m. tomorrow at the biology pond, sponsored by Student Senate and CAB. "Thunder" will play country-rock music at the event. The four member band from

southeast Kansas and southwest Missouri entered the recording industry in August with its first album, *Wild Country Boogie*, which contains all original tunes. Sgt. Cantrell will sky dive into the audience with the winning candidate's name.

Robb Boyd, a professional illusionist will do tricks in the audience and at 1:30 he will be bound in a straight jacket, hung from a goal post and attempt to escape. Boyd has the trademarks of artistry and perfection as a magician.

A native of Arkansas, he began his magic and illusions at the age of 12. In addition to table magic and stage illusions, Boyd holds a brown belt in the martial art of Tai Kwon Do. He also incorporates the ancient art of mime into many of his performances. After a tour with professional magician Rick Starr in 1979 and backstage experience during a Doug Henning Television special, Boyd decided to pursue his own career.

At the age of 20, he is beginning to incorporate larger illusions in his act. Boyd is also rapidly becoming an accomplished escape artist,

performing such "Houdini Style" escapes as the strait jacket escape. His local appearances include the Northpark Mall, Sergeant Peppers in Galena and the University Museum in Fayetteville. Boyd's ultimate goal is to be the best illusionist in the United States.

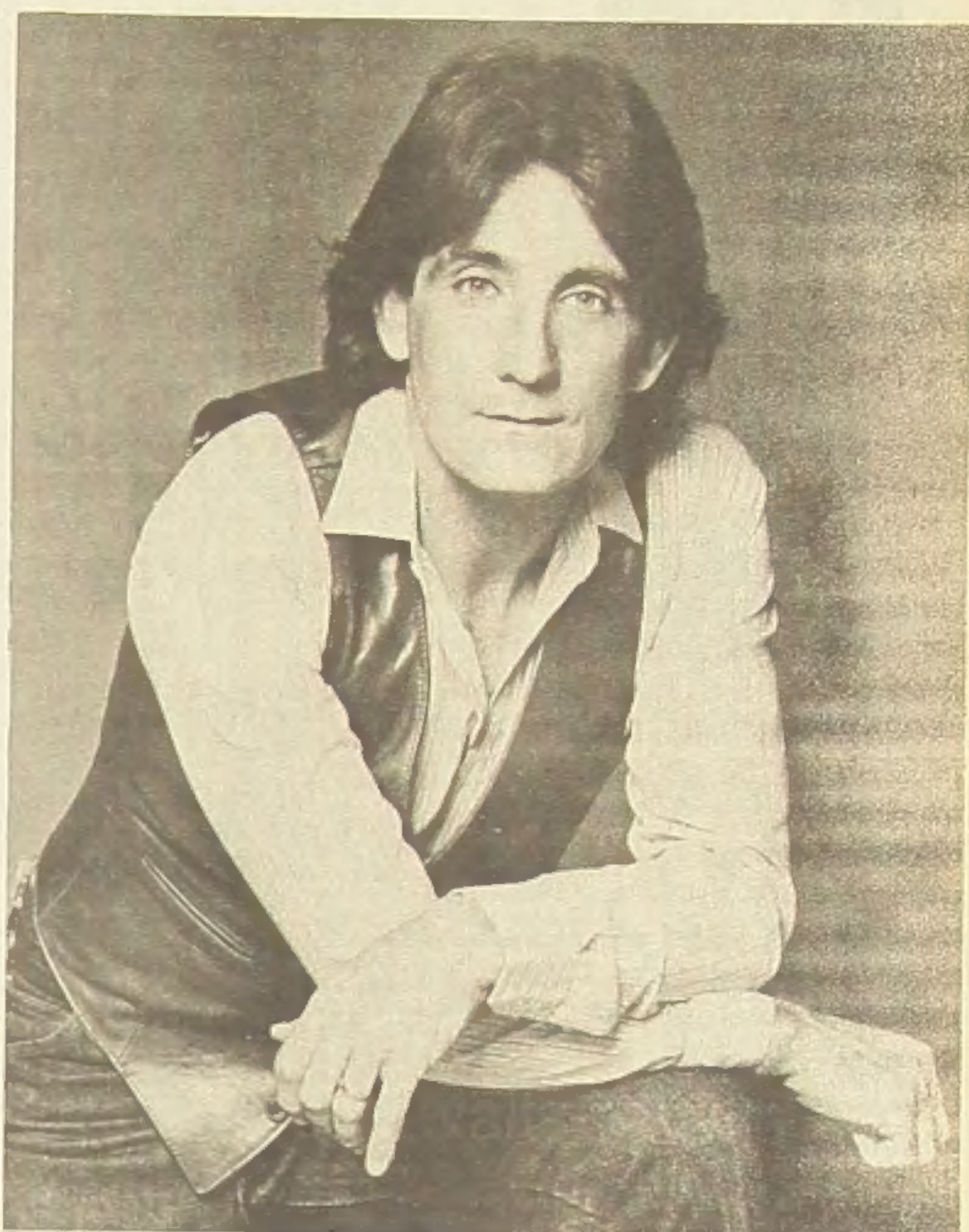
Double beef patties with cheese on a sesame bun, potato salad, baked beans, chips, watermelon and salsa pop will be served at the cook-out.

On Saturday all parade entries must be in their area by 9:30 a.m. and the Homecoming parade will begin at 10 in downtown Joplin.

At 11:30 a.m. is the marching units luncheon in the Lion's Den and the Alumni luncheon in the Connor Ballroom of Billingsly Student Center.

The announcement of float and marching unit awards and the introduction of the Royalty finalists and sweepstakes winners begins at 1 p.m.

The Homecoming game against Kearney State begins at 1:30 followed by the Queen's Coronation and a Lion Pride show at half-time.



The "Mix" performed Monday night from 8 until midnight in Connor Ballroom of BSC. Members of the group are Brad Talbot, Sandi Rubenthal, Jerry Lang, Frank Ledbetter, and Mitch Hicks. Singer Gene Cotton will perform today from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. Cotton's music is creative in sensitive lyrics and no-holds-barred in his rock 'n' roll numbers.

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This Tuesday and Wednesday, Southern students voted in the final election for Homecoming Queen candidates. The finalists are, top left, Pam Lewis, Jamie Speak, Teresa Williams, Julie Robinson. Bottom row, Marcia Hennessy, Lorie Jones, and Ava Majjala.

One of seven will be Homecoming queen; elections over, campus awaits results

Seven Homecoming Queen finalists were picked last Thursday and Friday by Missouri students.

One candidate is senior Marcia Hennessy of Joplin, who is sponsored by the Computer Science League. She plans to pursue a career in computers and mathematics and eventually have a family. Her special interests include gymnastics, dancing and bike riding.

Sophomore Lorie Jones from Solo, Mo., is sponsored by the

Residence Hall Association. She plans to become a registered nurse specializing in O.R. Her main interest is jet skiing.

Senior Pamela Sue Lewis from Stotts City hopes to get a teaching position in a local elementary school. She is sponsored by the Student Education Association. Lewis' hobbies include drawing, painting and raising Angus calves.

Ava Majjala, a junior from Joplin, is sponsored by Sigma Nu, and her main interests are travel-

ing and writing. In the future, Majjala hopes to become a sports announcer on a major television network.

Junior Julie Robinson from Baxter Springs, Kans., is sponsored by Zeta Tau Alpha. Her interests include Saint Bernards, reading and singing. Robinson's future plans include teaching high school English and working as a guidance counselor.

Sophomore Jamie Speak from Neosho is sponsored by the Bap-

tist Student Union. Her hobbies include water skiing, cliff rappelling, dancing and counseling young people. Speak is majoring in speech communication and plans to work overseas in ministry.

Junior Teresa Williams from Waynesville is sponsored by Lambda Alpha Epsilon. Williams' interests include horseback riding and team sports. She plans to graduate with a major in criminal justice administration and hopes to work in investigation or juvenile justice.



Jean Gabin

French film to be shown Tuesday

The critically acclaimed film *Daybreak*, also known as *Le Jour de Leve*, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Connor Ballroom of the Billingsly Student Center. This is the third program in the 21st annual International Film Festival presented by the Missouri Southern Film Society. Financial assistance for this event has been provided by the Missouri Arts Council.

Daybreak was released a few weeks before the outbreak of World War II and is permeated with the fatalistic atmosphere of the time. One of France's famed actors, Jean Gabin, gives a marvelous performance as a foundry worker, "a nice young fellow," who becomes a murderer trying to protect his girl friend from a cruel animal trainer.

As he sits in his attic apartment waiting for the police, he thinks back over his life to those events which brought him to this place in time. The victim, as played by Jules Berry, is a satanic tempter who manipulates the women in his and Gabin's life and virtually engineers his own destruction as a final perverse gesture of self-loathing.

Directed by Marcel Carne, *Daybreak* was enormously successful, immediately boosted onto All-time Ten Best Lists, and has exercised great influence on filmmakers around the world to this day.

Film author Roger Manvell has written, "A poetic intensification of human experience. . . Few films in the history of the cinema have managed to convey human emotions and suffering so powerfully or so sensitively."

Critic Georges Sadoul called it "a perfect example of artistic achievement. Jean Gabin reached the peak of his art in a role that might have been written for him."

Paul Rotha, author of *The Film Till Now*, commented, "Beautifully made, sensitively acted, this was a film of defeat in which the British and American intelligentsia discovered poetry."

Single admission is \$1.50 for adults and \$1 for students or senior citizens. Season tickets for the remaining 10 film programs are still on sale at \$5 per adult or \$4 per senior citizen or student.

PhotoSpiva will open Oct. 31

One of the most popular events at the Spiva Art Center begins Sunday, Oct. 31 and runs through Nov. 28.

It is the annual PhotoSpiva 1982. It is a national contest in which entries come from the 50 states and from far away countries. Winners' names will be released Oct. 31.

Barn Theatre to be site of 'Fantasticks'

For area theatre patrons, a nostalgic evening is in store when the Missouri Southern Theatre returns to the old Barn Theatre for a major production of the memorable musical, *The Fantasticks*.

This marks the first major production to be staged there since the theatre department moved to the Taylor Performing Arts Center in 1976. However, senior directing students have staged studio productions there in alternating years, and the Campus Activities Board began showing their movie series there last year.

In 1966, with the construction of the new campus continuing, the late Dr. Leon Billingsly, then president, gave the theatre department the old dairy barn which could be renovated at considerably less cost than building a new theatre.

After two years of work and a cost of \$23,000, old cattle stalls were converted into dressing rooms and a costume shop, and the hay kiln was changed to audience seating, a stage and a light booth.

The 144-seat theatre was home for the theatre department from 1967-1979. Some 19 full-length plays were produced there, ranging from Greek tragedy to Shakespeare to restoration comedy to modern classics, with numbers numbering from 8 to 15. Both the inaugural and closing productions were premieres of original works written especially for the theatre. Duane Hunt, productions associate, and Trij Brietzke adapted Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* for the opening production in October, 1967. The great American novel, *Giants in the Earth* by E.A. Rolvaag, was adapted by Brietzke for the farewell production in May, 1976.

Fantasticks is being done at the Barn, according to Sam Claussen, director, because, "The show is a delightful, intimate musical with a small cast and musical combo. It would be lost in a big space like Taylor. The Barn brings the audience closer to the show," he said.

As the longest running show in New York, *The Fantasticks* has been playing for 23 years in an off-Broadway theatre that seats fewer than the Barn does.

The Barn stage is only 20 feet wide and 18 feet deep with no wing

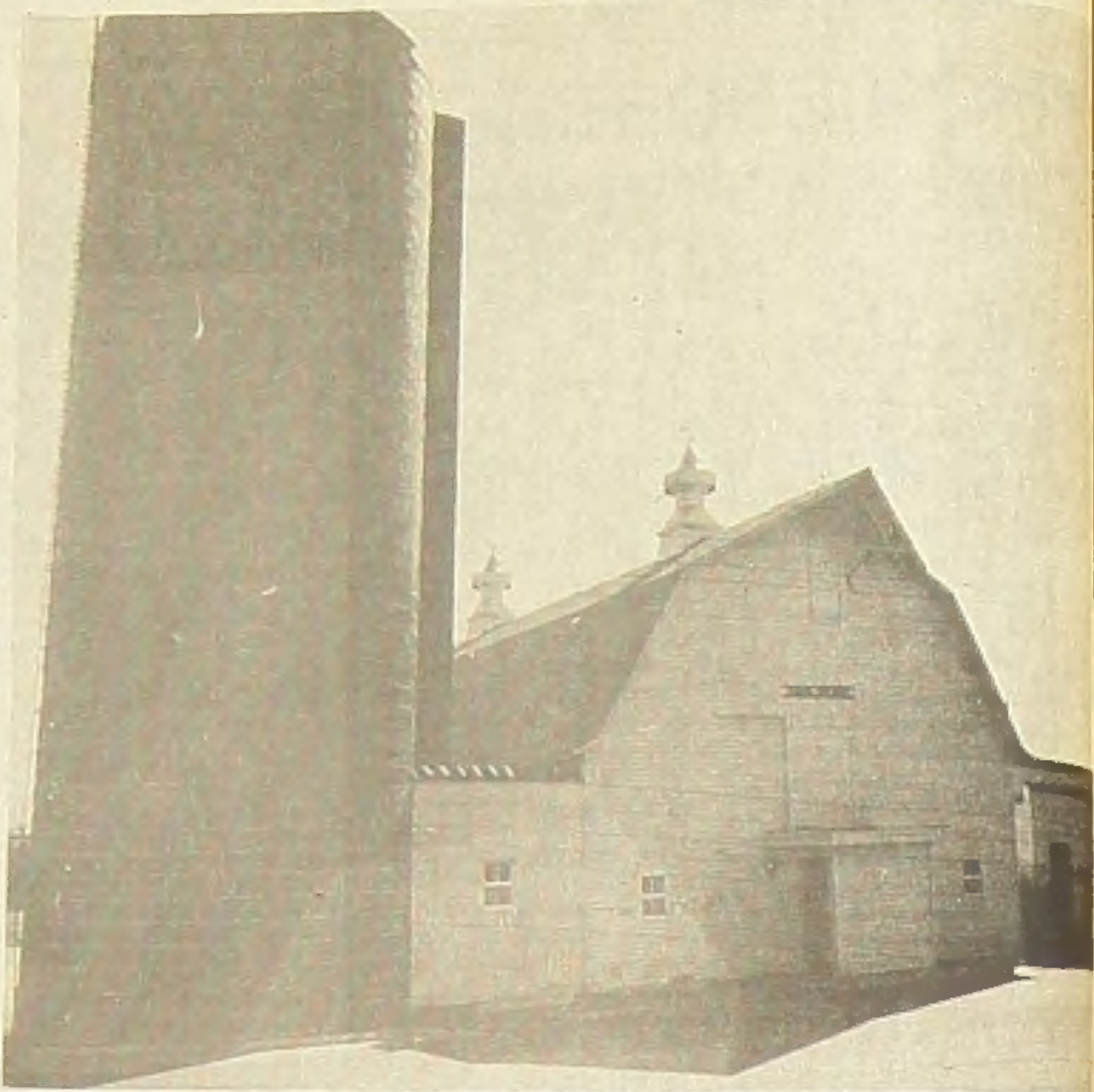
space which limits the technical complexity of a production and taxes the ingenuity of the scene designer. The entire Barn would fit on Taylor's stage with room to spare.

Hunt was scene designer and technical director during the 13 years at the Barn. Compared to Taylor, he said, designing for the Barn was an exercise in building in miniature. "The smallness of the stage meant doing everything in miniature scale and as detailed as possible. The audience was so close even woodgraining door facings could be seen." To allow enough space on stage for the actors, sets often had to run from side wall to side wall. "The audience was actors leave through doors, but what they didn't see was that they walked in to walls just off stage," he said.

The theatre provides a contrast for the students who used to working on the Taylor stage. One of the big advantages for students working at the Barn, according to Milton Brietzke, is the close relationship possible between actor and audience. "The actor can easily sense the audience mood and respond to what is happening on stage. And subtleties in voice, facial expression, and body movement carry to the back row."

By contrast, acting on Taylor's stage requires a larger, less subtle style to carry to the audience. "Concentration on clear articulation and vocal projection is crucial in the larger theatre," Brietzke said. The students also have more technical facilities such as a fly gallery and sophisticated lighting equipment with which to work. Brietzke feels that having the two contrasting theatres gives added dimension to the training the students receive.

The rustic country character of the Barn Theatre also contrasts sharply with the modern brick and stone building built on campus since 1966. But the rustic character has appeal to campus visitors who have often remarked, according to Brietzke, "It's the most unique building on campus." The department is very fortunate, Brietzke feels, to have such a special building "because this kind of theatre is very rare in the middle west, with a dwindling number still operating on the East coast."



The comedy musical *The Fantasticks*, directed by Sam Claussen will be presented at the Barn Theatre Nov. 3-6 and Nov. 10-13. This is the first major production to be staged in the 144-seat theatre since 1976 after the College Players moved to the Taylor Performing Arts Center. Tickets are \$4 for general admission, and college students are admitted without charge.

Musical to play two weekends

Comedy and music will be presented in the production, *The Fantasticks*, which will be staged in the Barn Theatre at 8 p.m. nightly Nov. 3-6 and Nov. 10-13. The play is about the joys and agonies of growing up and is one of New York's longest running hits. It is also a revival for the Missouri Southern Theatre which produced the show at the Barn in 1970.

The plot is about two families and the boy-(Mike Boehning) meets-girl-(LuAnne Wilson) situa-

tion with a twist to the story. Hucklebee (Phil Oglesby) plays the boy's father, and Bellamy (Todd Yearnton) is the girl's father. J.P. Dickey is the narrator, El Gallo. The mute is portrayed by Rose Evans and the two props are Henry (Greg Greene) and Mortimer (Chester Lien).

Sam Claussen is the director and head of the light crew; head designer for the set is Phil Oglesby; costumes, Kelly Williams-Besalke; stage manager, Kyle Pierce; assis-

tant manager, Lea Wolfe and prop designer is Jan Maldonado.

Musical personnel are: Clay Turner, pianist; Debbie Gipson, Dr. F. Joe Sims, head of the fine arts department, vocal coach; and choreographer is Rose Evans.

Tickets are \$4 for the general public and \$2 for senior citizens and high school students, and children. College students are admitted free. Reservations may be made beginning Monday, Oct. 2 by calling 624-8100, extension 77 between 1-4 p.m. weekdays.

Opera singer credits husband as inspiration for career



Opera singer Mary Ann Johnson performed for a crowd last Sunday afternoon in Taylor Auditorium. She began her career in her teen-age years and became a music teacher before joining famous opera singers in performing.

By Tina Perry

Inspired by her husband to become an opera singer, Mary Ann Johnson performed last Sunday afternoon in Taylor Auditorium. She performed with the Sante Fe Company last summer and has sung with such people as John Wosmon and Luciano Pavarotti. She sang the lead role in *La Boheme* on television recently, opposite Pavarotti.

Johnson sang in concert choir in high school and didn't start in music until her later teens. "I didn't take formal lessons until I was 17 years-old," Johnson commented.

She graduated from Texas Tech University and has her master's degree in music from West Texas State University. She began as a music teacher, but after 10 years decided to become an opera singer.

After she won the Metropolitan Opera auditions, she went to New York to become a free-lance singer for one year.

Johnson has been married for 11½ years and has a four-year-old daughter who travels with her on occasion. "I try to lead a more normal life," she stated.

Her family resides in Amarillo,

Texas. Johnson says if you are an established artist you are able to live anywhere in the United States which helps her enjoy her career and family at the same time. In her spare time, she is athletic and enjoys swimming.

She is scheduled to do 32 concerts this year for Columbia Artists Community Concerts Association.

"Eventually I will go back to teaching voice, but not until I lose my own voice," Johnson commented.

Her next performance will be at her home town of Amarillo, Texas which she says will be a very sentimental performance because she started her career there.

Johnson teaches master classes when her time allows. Since she started her career as an opera singer, she has had to learn two languages, German and Italian. American singers usually have to study French, but Johnson prefers to perfect the two languages she has already learned.

Johnson plans to stay with her present company as long as possible and tour as many places as the 32 concerts will take her without interfering with her family life.

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Lecture

Thursday, Oct. 28, 1:00 p.m., L-130

Test

Thursday, Nov. 4, 3:00 p.m., L-130

All out-of-state students who plan to graduate in December, 1982, or May, 1983, who have not taken U.S. Govt. or State and Local Govt. in a Missouri College should see Dr. Malzahn, Rm H-318 on or before Oct. 26 to sign up to take the test.

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SPORTS

Lions to face Kearney State for Homecoming

Missouri Southern will play Kearney State Saturday at 1:30 p.m. in another CSIC game. Kearney State stands 3-0 overall while Southern is 2-1 in the conference and 4-2 overall.

The game is Homecoming for Southern, and Coach Jim Frazier sees this as adding flavor, not pressure, to the Lions. "Pressure is self-inflicted. Homecoming adds emotion to the college game."

Frazier says Kearney is known for their "ball control-oriented offense and their defense lives by the old saying, 'bead, don't break.'"

Southern downs Emporia 34-28

Missouri Southern's Harold Noifalisse and D.K. Bullock led the Lions to victory last Saturday over the Hornets of Emporia State, 34-28.

Jim Frazier, head coach, says Southern's loss to Pittsburg had no effect on their play against Emporia. "We played hard against Emporia and had some fine individual plays. The effort was good but mentally we weren't sharp. It was our first afternoon game and the temperature was around 80 degrees."

Trailing 7-6 at half-time Southern took the second-half kickoff 77 yards in 10 plays for a touchdown that keyed a 21-point third period explosion.

Noifalisse got his second of three touchdowns on a 34-yard carry following the blocking of fullback Darin McClure, tackle Billy Jack Smith and guard Pete Sellen.

The two-point conversion was added by tight end Kevin Moyer on a pass by Marty Schoenthaler to make the score 14-7.

Two quick touchdowns by the Lions were set up by fumbles on the first plays of Emporia's next two possessions.

At the 25 yard line Rob Nolle recovered an Emporia fumble to lead Noifalisse to his third touchdown with 6:52 left.

Some 71 seconds later, following Brad Oplotnik's recovery at the 11, Bullock scored on a two yard run. Terry Dobbs added the extra point for a 27-7 lead with 5:41 left.

But the Hornets did not give up. Emporia scored with 2:44 left in the third period after quarterback Pat Cisner, who rushed for 116 yards on 19 carries, led his team on a 7-play, 64-yard scoring drive.

The Lions moved the ball 76 yards in 7 plays for their final touchdown when Schoenthaler rushed four yards and Moyer alone in the end zone. Dobbs added the extra point for 34-14 lead with 14:16 left in the game.

For its third touchdown Emporia moved the ball 80 yards in 11 plays with Kurt Ream scoring.

Moving from their own 44 to a first down at the Emporia 19, Southern threatened to score but the drive was stopped at the 13. Dobbs was called on to attempt a 20-yard field goal but the snap was fumbled and the kick never got off.

The Hornets went 66 yards in 6 plays for a touchdown and Cisner passed to Bernie Gardenshire for the two-point conversion to get within 6 points with 1:06 left.

Emporia, hoping for a recovery, then tried for an onside kick but the kick hit an Emporia player and the Lions recovered at the Emporia 45.

On two carries Schoenthaler picked up a first down and then took a 5-yard loss as time ran out.

According to Frazier, Emporia "moved the ball well in the fourth quarter, we had them down 27-7 and couldn't put them away."

As for Southern's play he commented, "Our defense gave our offense good field position for three touchdowns."

Noifalisse, Missouri Southern running back, was selected as the CSIC's Offensive Player-of-the-Week for his performance in the game.

Noifalisse, a sophomore from Houston, Mo., carried the ball 24 times for 186 yards. He scored three touchdowns and caught three passes for 21 yards, giving him a total of 207 yards. The Player-of-the-Week citation is Noifalisse's second of the season.

He concluded, "It should be an exciting and close game; it's not your typical Homecoming."

Southern saw the game against Pittsburg take its toll as they lost three players for the season: Pat McGrew with a broken leg while both Steve Cooper and Duane Parks are out with knee injuries. Danny Chandler bruised his ribs and Mary Schoenthaler bruised his leg, but played against Emporia, and Frazier says the Lions will be at "full strength against Kearney."

In total team offense Missouri

Southern leads after 6 games with 1,404 yards rushing and 1,033 yards passing for a total of 2,437 yards and an average of 406.2 yards. Kearney has 1,011 yards rushing and 968 yards passing for 1,979 total yards and a 329.8 average.

Out of 170 attempts Southern has completed 90 for 7 touchdowns and 1,033 yards for 11.5 yards per carry in passing offense. Kearney State has completed 64 of 138 attempts for 8 touchdowns and 968 yards with 15 yards per carry.

In individual rushing statistics

for Southern, Harold Noifalisse has 178 attempts for 723 yards with 5.6 yards per carry and 9 touchdowns for an average of 120.5 yards. D.K. Bullock has 445 yards from 79 attempts for 5.6 yards per carry and 5 touchdowns for a 74.2 yard average.

For Kearney, Luke VanMatre has 109 attempts for 499 yards with 4.6 yards per carry and three touchdowns for an average of 83.2 yards.

Marty Schoenthaler has completed 60 of 114 attempted passes for four touchdowns and 686 yards

for Southern while Kearney's Mike Ralston has completed 62 of 135 attempts for 8 touchdowns and 944 yards.

Bruce Long has four touchdowns and 14.4 yards per carry. Long averages 72.2 yards per game for the Lions. Terry Garrison, Kearney, has 18 receptions for two touchdowns and 373 yards with 20.7 yards per carry and 62.6 yards per game.

In punting, Mark Stufflebeam has punted 21 times in four games for Southern for 773 yards and an

average of 36.8 yards. Scot Schug has 44 punts for 1,926 yards with an average of 43.8 yards after six games.

As for total team defense Missouri Southern has 784 yards rushing and 747 yards passing for a total of 1,531 and an average of 255.2 yards. Kearney State, on the other hand, has 900 yards rushing and 1,242 yards passing for a total of 2,142 and an average of 357 yards.

In passing defense the Lions have completed 56 of 145 attempts for four touchdowns and 747 yards.



Southern extended its losing streak to three with recent losses to the University of Missouri—Rolla and Lindenwood. The season record dropped to 9-3-3. The Lions will face Central Methodist on Saturday's road trip.

Rain, wind factors in 4-1 loss to Rolla

Rain and wind became major factors in the 4-1 loss that the University of Missouri—Rolla gave to Southern in soccer action last week. This was the third loss in Southern's last three outings.

Chuck Womack got Southern's only goal on an assist by Mike Bryson and Jamel Shaheen. Rolla scored three goals in the first half.

"The rain was very heavy and the wind was blowing right into Larry's [Larry Busk, goalie] face, making it difficult to see," said Coach Hal Bodon. "Our team played real hard and never gave up, even with a score of 4-1. I was very proud of them."

Bodon continued: "They [Rolla] are an excellent team. Two years ago we beat them 4-1 and since then they have had a great following and a lot of support and they have improved greatly. This is the first time in 10 years that they have beaten us. The Rolla coach and I decided that no matter what the weather conditions were we would play the game."

Central Methodist will be host to the Lions this Saturday in the

Lions' last district match. "We have to see what Harris-Stowe does before we know if we have a chance to be in the playoffs. We do have to beat Central Methodist," said Bodon.

Southern's next home game is at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday against Ottawa.

Individual and team statistics were released by Coach Bodon this week. In the goals category Bryson leads with 12, Mike Bodon has 11, and Eric Mastantuono and Kelty O'Brien each has 6.

In shots O'Brien leads with 48 followed by Bryson and Mastrantuono with 41. John Crimmins and Bodon both have 8 assists, and Bill Stefano, Bryson, and Mastrantuono have 5 each. Bodon leads the Lions with 30 total points. Bryson is next with 29, and Mastrantuono is third with 17.

Only two goalies have played this year. Larry Busk has 57 saves and 8 shutouts, while Brian Dolan has 11 saves and two shutouts.

Missouri Southern has out-shot their opponents 304 to 197 and outscored them 48 to 13. Their season record is 9-3-3.

Injuries fire up Lindenwood in 2-1 win over Lions

Injuries fired up Lindenwood to push them past Missouri Southern 2-1 in Saturday's District 16 soccer game. Two Lindenwood players sustained injuries that sent them to the hospital.

Lindenwood goalie Jim Ermold received a possible concussion shortly after the beginning of the second half. With 17:31 elapsed in that half Victor Avellino received a

dislocated elbow. "Both injuries were accidental. When you play tough teams you can expect a rough game. Teams at the top wouldn't be there if they didn't play rough," said Southern Coach Hal Bodon.

Eric Mastrantuono got the Lions off to a good start when he scored on a pass by John Crimmins in the first half. Lindenwood's Todd

Herr tied the game 1-1 just 10 minutes later. After the injuries Lindenwood took over the game offensively and scored the winning goal with 10:49 left to play. Southern played two men short for the last three minutes after both Kelty O'Brien and Mastrantuono were red-carded.

A Lindenwood player added, "We know the injuries weren't in-

tentional. We just ran into some bad luck. Actually the second half of the game was calmer than the first. We've not played this rough of a game this season."

"They [Lindenwood] play a very tight game. They didn't win by much but they don't need that many goals since their defense is so tight," said Bodon. "We didn't play up to par. The John Brown

game took more out of us than we thought. Also we were hampered by injuries." Scott Poertner, Crimmins, and Chuck Welch were slowed by injuries.

Southern faces Central Methodist Saturday and then returns home to finish out the season. They will meet Ottawa University on Wednesday and Southwest Missouri State University on Oct. 30.

Ladies get 24th win of season

Pat Lipira's volleyball team captured its 24th win Tuesday night in Pittsburg against cross state rival Pittsburg State University.

"I don't think it was the rivalry that it usually is. Normally it's a neck and neck but I feel that we dominated the entire match," said Lipira.

Southern defeated PSU 15-6, 13-15, 15-11, and 15-9.

Jo Swearingin led Southern players with 38 points; Lisa Cunningham had 20 assists; Tina Roberts contributed 12 kills; Nancy Jordan added four blocks and Missy Stone completed 24 serves against the Gussies.

Last weekend in the Missouri Western Tournament Southern finished in a tie for first place in their pool but fell to Northwest Missouri in tournament play by scores of 4-15 and 9-15.

A week ago, the Lions travelled to Kansas City where they climbed above the 20 win mark by defeating Avila, 15-7 and 15-9, and Park College, 16-14 and 15-11.

With only eight matches remaining before starting district tournament play, Southern has a chance to finish the year with fewer than 10 losses.

"We have eight matches left and we have previously beaten all of the teams that we will play with the exception of Missouri Western.

This weekend Southern will resume CSIC play against Emporia State, Fort Hays State, and Wayne State in Emporia, Kan.



Steve Kelly led the Lion golfers in last week's tournament here, with a score of 80. Drury College claimed top honors while Southern took second, ending competition until March.

Student Senate funds one group, gets requests from others

Student Senate last night approved \$250 in funds for the Computer Science League Workshop to be held in Moline, Ill. Five members will be in competition.

Treasurer Chris Turner also brought up other organizations asking for funding: Beta Beta Beta, Crossroads, and the Modern Language Club. The Senate's finance committee will meet next week to determine if funding will be

allocated.

Turner stated the treasury had a balance of \$10,134.60 at the present time.

Policy committee brought up proposed curriculum changes before the Academic Policies Committee of the College. A course in Pharmacological Nursing is being proposed as is a course in International Communication. A Job

Search Techniques course is being added.

Proposed for elimination by the Department of Communications are courses in Public Speaking and Performance in Communications. A revision of Forensics Workshop is being proposed, eliminating all but two course numbers, reducing credit hours per semester from two to one, and limiting the maximum number of hours which can be earned

from 16 to 8.

Student Senate's biggest issue last night was the proposal for the Broadway viaduct in downtown Joplin. The issue was discussed previously two weeks ago. When the Senate met last week it was proposed that a letter be sent to Vernon Sigars in support of the viaduct.

Sigars replied in a letter this

week that the Senate was to be commended for its efforts to work in favor of the viaduct. Senate President Brian Atkinson said, "The reason we were involved was to get people to vote in favor of the viaduct." Election date is Nov. 2.

A committee was appointed to make up questions to ask of Dr. Julio Leon, interim president of the College, at next week's meeting.

Another issue brought up was the sale of a "little red wagon" which is partially owned by the Senate with the Campus Activities Board. The proposal was to sell the Senate's interest to CAB.

Other issues brought forth were library hours and a shelter workshop for the disabled. These will be considered and discussed at next week's meeting.

Ipock returns to college and gets doctoral degree

By Jay Taylor

Returning students are not unfamiliar to Missouri Southern. Many returnees come back to learn a skill, or perhaps to learn more for their own satisfaction. Dr. Betty J. Ipock, director of nursing at Missouri Southern, however, decided to return to school to get her doctorate 20 years after she had left.

"I finished high school in 1948. Then I went into nurses' training in Kansas City which I completed in 1951. I was in nurses' training for one semester but at that time decided that I would never need a degree because I did not aspire to an education or supervisor position in nursing."

It turned out, however, that after 20 years Ipock's career goals dictated that she earn a degree. She completed a baccalaureate degree in nursing at Dury College in Springfield. Two

years later she started work on her master's degree in psychiatric nursing at the University of Oklahoma. Even then, she felt more education was needed.

"Two years after I completed my master's degree, as part of the growth process that the [nursing program] is undergoing, it was evident that I needed to earn a doctorate. I went to Oklahoma State University in Stillwater in 1980. I completed the doctorate degree in July 1982, and graduated Phi Delta Kappa."

Ipock received her doctorate in the area of adult education. Her master's degree gave her the qualification for the present program at Southern, but a baccalaureate degree program is planned, and the National League for Nursing requires that the director of that program have an earned doctoral degree, said Ipock.

"I was able to combine the

research I wanted to do on the best way to design the baccalaureate program with earning my doctorate. My dissertation has to do with the returning student and being a returning student myself I was quite emotionally involved in it."

Things change over 20 years. Ipock explained that the school she left and the school she returned to were not the same.

"I didn't fit the typical student mold. The biggest shock had to do with math. Modern math had developed while I was away. My instructor was very good but I had not worked with returning students. Probably half the class were as I was, meeting modern math for the first time."

"The instructor said, 'If you would just ask a question, I would help you.' I was the only one that was verbal and I spoke up and said that if I knew how to ask a question, I would be glad to

do so. Then he backed up and explained the basic principles."

After completing a doctorate most people would be more than glad to settle back. Ipock, though, describes herself as a "life-long learner" and is continuing her education.

"My husband and I are taking basic conversational Spanish at Crowder College because we are planning to tour South America next summer as a vacation. I am also enrolled at two solar workshops at Crowder. I'm learning how to build a solar greenhouse and to install solar units for backup energy in our home."

Her duties at Southern include coordination of the department of nursing faculty. She is also the academic advisor for all the pre-nursing students on campus.

"I feel our nursing program at Missouri Southern is superior to most with which I am

familiar. Our associate degree nurses are prepared to function as a beginning staff nurse. But our people do so well that they are promoted beyond that to head nurse and supervisory positions."

Ipock claims that by being in nursing education, she gets the best of both worlds: the contact with patients through her students and the opportunity to present her ideas to the students. "I love all of nursing," she said, "and sharing my philosophy with the young. It keeps me young."

Though Ipock believes that having experience at intervals during a person's education is important, waiting 20 years might be a bit long.

"The person right out of high school often doesn't have clear career goals identified. I'm not sorry about any of the steps in my career but I would have shortened some of them. It's true about the synapses. They do get wider."

Tylenol suspect has links to campus

While police officials in Jasper County and throughout the rest of the nation are searching for James Lewis, wanted as "the prime suspect" in Chicago's Tylenol murders, campus personnel are searching their memories.

For James Lewis, known by a dozen other alias, attended what is today Missouri Southern in 1964-65 when it was Jasper County Community College.

Lewis was on The Chart staff, in the Modern Language Club, in the stage and concert bands, and those who remember him remember him as shy, quiet, and polite.

As a Chart staff member he was remembered by one colleague as not having worked "very long or very much. He missed quite a few deadlines."

A former teacher recalls him as being "capable, bright, and different."

He was a trombonist in the bands and also was a member of a jazz vocal group.

It was during his year at JCCC that he encountered difficulties which eventually led to his hospitalization at a state mental institution.

Apparently Lewis still carried reminders of his college days until he left Chicago, for when police went through his belongings in Chicago and examined books left behind, they found a dictionary which had belonged to The Chart.

Lewis is wanted for questioning as the possible author of an extortion threat demanding \$1 million from Johnson and Johnson, the manufacturers of Tylenol. The letter said the Tylenol deaths would continue if the money were not paid.

Later police identified him as "the prime suspect" in the murders in which cyanide poison was placed in Tylenol capsules in an apparent random fashion.

Aery from page 1

a report to the Board this weekend on that.

"Most peer institution studies you are selected to prove that the football team at another institution has more money and travels more, in some such thing."

"But when you look at it in a state-wide effort you have to make comparisons with similar states who have both the same capacity, and so we identified eight or nine states and now we have gone back to those states and pulled out institutions that are like institutions in the state."

"I can give you the comparisons, for instance, for Southern. For Southern and Western actually, the same comparisons because they are the same types of institutions. They are the category we call comprehensive state institutions."

"They cannot be compared to Harris-Stowe, even though it is a four-year college, because Harris-Stowe has only one program and that is in education. Comprehensive state colleges in our peer

states, and hence the peer institutions for Southern in our study are Indiana University at Kokomo, West Liberty State College in West Virginia, Christopher Newport College in Virginia, and Kennesaw College in Georgia."

"When you look at those institutions they offer about the same number of degrees. The highest degree they offer is a bachelor's degree. The enrollments are similar, and the number of graduates is similar."

"So what we do now is look at how they are funded, and you compare them on that difference with Southern and Western. Rather than use that as normative data, say West Liberty is funded better, we also look at fee structures. We'll look at faculty salaries and where there are major differences, then we're going further and making some more comparisons. And then we'll come out with some recommendations."

"And in the case of Southern, I suspect that what we will find is

there will be some differences. Although these were two-year institutions which became four-year institutions, they've been four-year institutions longer, in most cases, and probably their budget base is larger than Southern's."

"So that will be one of the things we'll probably find. And we take that data and compare to what we found within the state of all the programs and make recommendations. We'll make some projections on the basis of demographics and determine what it's going to look like for higher education for the next three to five years."

Dr. Aery did not foresee the possibility of eliminating or merging any state institution.

"Mergers would not be very efficient," she said. "Closing would be efficient but politically not likely." She said that after examining the make-up of the state legislature she could not foresee a possibility that any recommendation for either merger or closure would be politically feasible.

As for the possibility of temporarily closing some institutions, Dr. Aery said, "You can mothball buildings, but you can not mothball faculty members. Nothing would be accomplished."

She did favor variation of admission standards to state institutions, however.

"Most schools today are open admission. I would favor making the University of Missouri the most difficult to get into, the regional state institutions the next most difficult, the four-year state colleges, next, and junior college would remain open admission schools," she said.

But she talked also about the possibility of future budgeting being based on manpower needs.

"We take credit hours generated now. We could say, 'Everything about general education we'll pay. Past that we will pay only for those areas where we have manpower needs in the states.' Some states are using this approach or considering it."

She gave the example of a college which wanted to offer a journalism major but one was approved only for the state university. The other college could have journalism, but it would be forced to charge, say, \$500 per credit hour in fees.

"The revenue picture for Missouri is bad for the next 3-5 years," she said.

She worried about the future of liberal arts. "It's not easy to sell the liberal arts to the General Assembly. Americans, in general, don't value the liberal arts. Their real value lies in the abilities and skills one acquires to think. The rest of our lives is going to be marked by change. The value of liberal arts is it provides a common core of knowledge we share about living and gives us the skills to provide training for something else later on in life."

As for retrenchment, which she described as "going back to original missions," Dr. Aery talked of the possibility and the necessity for eliminating some programs.

Peer schools from page 1

tuition averaged \$1,770 by last available data.

Kokomo was appropriated \$1,942,000 for operating expenses in fiscal year 1977-78. Average salary for the 61 full-time and 100 part-time faculty members at that time was \$19,500 for associate professors and \$16,700 for assistant professors.

West Liberty College in Wheeling, West Virginia, is a co-educational liberal arts, teacher education, business administration and dental hygiene institution.

Two-year and four-year degree programs are offered to transfer and high-school graduates upon admission in January, June and

August. Students in the lower 25 per cent of their high school class are granted admission by special examination.

Operating on a semester basis, West Liberty State enrolls over 2,600 students and employs about 165 faculty members. Tuition and fees amount to \$390 for West Virginia residents, \$1,340 for non-residents and \$1,558 annually for room and board.

Financial aid is available through freshman scholarships, a loan fund and student aid jobs. Library facilities contain 165,000 volumes. The campus is located eight miles from Wheeling, providing a semi-rural environment. The school is accredited by the

North Central Association.

Christopher Newport College of Newport News, Va., is a co-educational state controlled school, accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges.

Bachelor degrees in arts and sciences are offered in liberal arts and pre-professional areas of study. Both day and evening classes are held.

High school graduation and SAT scores are required for admission. Tuition is \$960 for Virginians and \$1,260 for non-residents.

Newport News offers a suburban community environment for the 3,900 students attending school there.

McGinness from page 1

"Forecasting by its very nature is imprecise," stated McGinness.

Estimating the appropriations to higher education is done with consideration of Governor Bond's policies.

Missouri's Coordinating Board of Higher Education submits the needs based on a specific formula. The Division of Budget and Plan-

ing uses the same base, said McGinness, however, with a "reflection of policy as it is implemented through the formula."

"The formula changes year to year to reflect the governor's priorities," he added. "They are very similar, though."

Governor Bond's latest budget cuts sliced deeply into state educa-

tional institutions. Although no future troubles are expected, taking care of any would depend on when the call is made.

"There are ultimately no magic funds or hidden reserves. It would ultimately have to come in the form of reduction in services," concluded McGinness.

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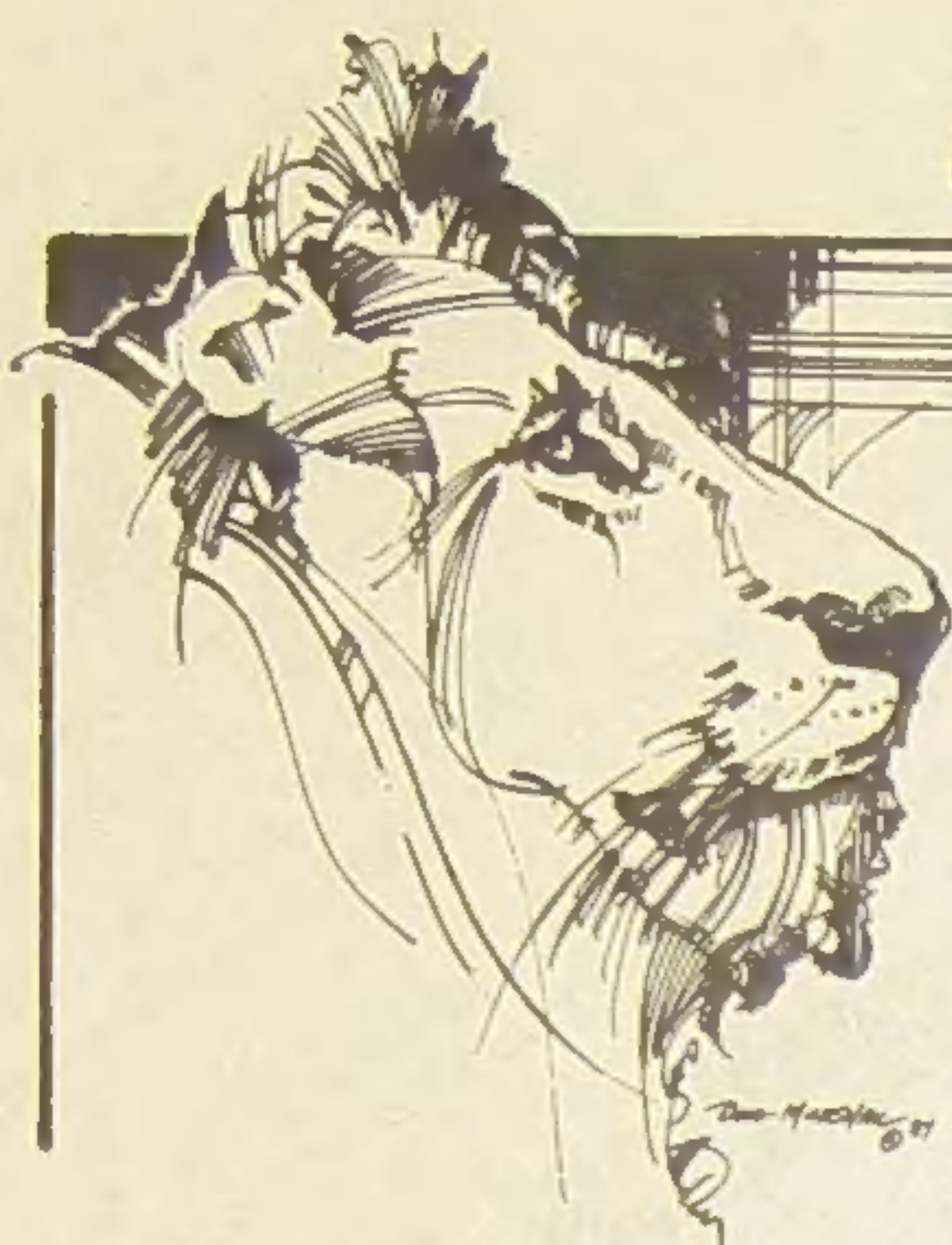
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